"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, cooler; heavy frost tonight; strong northwest winds; fair, cool tomorrow.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,730. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ENGLAND OPENS SEAS TO COTTON

Notifies the United States That the Staple Is Free of Contraband Seizure.

RELEASES THE BRINDILLA

British Ambassador, in Two Notes to State Department, Clears Big Trade Problems.

GERMANS BUY COTTON HERE

Exchange Rate Drops on Heavy Discounting of Bills—General Relief in Trade Circles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The situation respecting the attitude of Great Britain toward American shipments of cotton, oil, and copper and the status of contraband in general was distinctly cleared today when Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, delivered to Counselor Robert Lansing, the Acting Secretary of State, two notes dealing definitely with the matter.

The first of these notes dealt with cotton and confirmed officially the fact that American cotton would not be treated as contraband and would have the freedom of the seas so far as Great Britain was concerned. The other note dealt with the reasons for the detention of the Standard Oil tank-ship John D. Rockefeller, which has since been released, and emphasized that Great Britain was standing by the traditional American doctrine of ultimate destination, rather than the immediate destination of goods, in determining whether they were to be treated as contraband.

The two notes from the British Ambassador and an announcement from London that the American tank ship Brindilla had been ordered released at Halifax, N. S., and the Platuria, held up on the coast of Scotland, similarly would be permitted to continue her voyage, cleared up every pending question on the subject of shipping which had arisen between the United States and Great Britain.

After the position of Great Britain respecting cotton had been cleared through the assurances given in the first of these notes, the fact that cotton was to retain its immemorial freedom of the seas was at once officially communicated to the Treasury and other Departments of the Government, so that it might have the widest publicity. This was not because the State Department had any doubt from the beginning that cotton must be treated as non-contraband, but because there had been so much doubt in American shipping and commercial circles regarding the attitude of Great Britain toward this great staple crop upon the marketing of which the American balance of trade was so vitally dependent.

Clears Marine Risks.

After the Secretary of the Treasury was notified of the delivery of the British Ambassador's notes to the State Department Mr. McAdoo issued the following statement:

It has been announced by the State Department that definite assurances have been received from the British Government that cotton will not be treated by Great Britain as contraband, and that it is on the free list and will so remain. There is no reason, therefore, why underwriters who cover marine and war risk insurance should now hesitate to issue policies on cotton in neutral bottoms, so far as Great Britain is concerned. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department is writing insurance freely on cotton when carried in American vessels.

The note from the British Ambassador regarding cotton shows that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice cabled last Friday to his Government inquiring what was its view with regard to cotton and whether it considered cotton to be contraband. This request, it was learned at the State Department today, was not made because the American Government entertained any doubt on the matter. The American State Department did not understand how Great Britain could take any position that would rob cotton of its right to be treated as non-contraband. But there had been interference with American vessels conveying cotton to Europe, and this inspired the belief in this country that these stoppages were due to a British determination to treat cotton as contraband.

It has since developed that these stoppages were not due to cotton being treated as contraband, but for other reasons. The steamer Camperdown is now being held at Stornoway, Scotland, not by the act of the British Government, but of the Scotch owners of the ship, who were involved in some differences with the American charterers of the vessel.

As a result of developments in the last twenty-four hours, it is absolutely plain that all cotton shipped in American bottoms, as well as in neutral bottoms—in fact, in any vessels not flying the flags of Germany and Austria—will be safe from molestation by the British Government, so far as the cotton is concerned. There will be no interference with cotton as such, although if cotton is shipped in a vessel carrying goods that are contraband, and the ultimate enemy destination of these goods is plain, it may be necessary to stop the ship on account of the other products. This, however, would not prevent the ultimate continuance of the cotton on its journey.

Tangle Over Exchange.

One difficulty, it was learned authoritatively tonight, respecting cotton shipments has grown out of international exchange complications. British ships in American ports have been anx-

Continued on Page 3.

GERMANS SUFFOCATED IN GREAT FOREST FIRE

Russians Started Flames All Around Them and Thousands Perished.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A number of interesting episodes of the recent fighting are beginning to find their way into print.

Opposite Kozenitze, where thick woods run almost to Radom, the Germans filled the whole forest with troops, including some heavy artillery. The latter, in fancied security and well concealed, was doing a good deal of exciting practice without effecting anything in particular, but the German infantry under this admirable cover for a long time prevented the Russians from making much of an impression.

At length several small bodies of volunteers from the ranks stalked the German lines, got around into three or four suitable spots, and fired the forest. The wind aiding it, the conflagration spread with terrible rapidity, and thousands of Germans were suffocated by the dense smoke or burned alive. When it was seen that the fire had gained a good hold, the Germans dropped everything and fled, but the forest had been fired in too many places for the panic-stricken troops to escape, and few ever got away.

PRINZIP FOUND GUILTY.

With 23 Others Is Convicted for Murder of Archduke and Wife.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome gives the following, received from Serajevo, Bosnia, under date of Monday:

"Gavrio Prinzip, the assassin, and Grabez, a student; Nedeljo Gabrinovis, and twenty-one of Prinzip's accomplices were found guilty of treason today for the killing of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.

"As the court pronounced the verdict there could be distinctly heard the rumble of the artillery of the Servians, who had fought desperately to capture the city and liberate the prisoners, all of whom are Slavs.

"The court will pronounce sentence Wednesday."

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Heir Apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife were shot to death by Prinzip while on a visit to Serajevo June 28 last, and out of this double murder the European war developed.

AMERICAN WOMEN SUICIDES

Supposed Residents of Brooklyn Take Poison in Venice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The death of two elderly American women at Venice is being investigated.

A few days ago they took a small room in a lodging house. As nothing was heard of them for twenty-four hours, the police broke down the door and found both dead, with a bottle of prussic acid beside them. They had apparently made efforts to conceal their identity, as the markings on their clothes were destroyed. Several articles, however, had been pawned in Venice, including a wedding ring inscribed "R. L. M. to J. or Ier," and a watch made by the Illinois Watch Company.

On a table was a note addressed to the American Consul, reading:

"We are American citizens and Protestants. Will you kindly give us a burial as private as possible."

In a small handbag was the sum of 2.75 lire (55 cents).

Everything seems to indicate that the suicides were gentlewomen in extreme poverty. One of the dead women's hats bears the name of Frederick Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn. A valise belonging to the women was afterward obtained from Milan. It contained a packet marked "poison" and two spectacle cases bearing the name of Abraham & Straus of Brooklyn.

There were also some clippings of pictures of a morbid character. One poem was headed "A deathbed" and another "Where Are the Graves Where the Dead Men Slept a Hundred Years Ago?" One of the pictures was "A Lonely Grave," another "The Tomb," and a third was a skull and crossbones.

REOPENS TUCKERTON PLANT

Navy Department to Operate It Under Old Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The so-called German radio-telegraphic station at Tuckerton, N. J., which was taken over for control and operation by the United States Navy, by direction of President Wilson, as the one station in this country from which code message might be sent for foreign embassies to German stations, has been reopened and is ready for business.

This station was taken over in September, but after a week's operation was disabled through the burning out of its generator. The naval officers in charge have established a new sending apparatus obtained from a California company. They are confident it will be able to handle messages to and from Germany.

The official announcement issued tonight by Secretary Daniels says:

"This station will not communicate with ships at sea. Messages are subject to the restrictions that were in force at Tuckerton previous to the accident, and these restrictions are in possession of land wire companies which accept messages for transmission via Tuckerton."

The rules provide that the messages must be strictly neutral, and no cipher messages will be transmitted or received unless the naval officials are furnished with a key to such messages. All commercial, private, or press radiograms must be limited to twenty-five words and be in plain language. The aggregate cost of each message will be 50 cents a word, half of which is to be collected at each end.

THEATRE COLLAPSES; 3 DEAD

Workmen on Youngstown Building Buried by Debris.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Three men are dead, six are missing, and four injured workmen are in a hospital following the collapse of a theatre under construction here late today.

Gangs of men are working to rescue the imprisoned men.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with Plain Ends, in the distinctive single-row package, are now obtainable at your dealer. —Advt.

PROTECTS CLOSING PRICES OF STOCKS

Government Stands Behind Bank Loans Based on Exchange Figures of July 30.

FEDERAL CONTROLLER ACTS

Asks Examiners for Names of Bankers Using Curb Quotations to Call Loans.

HOLDS COLLATERAL IS GOOD

Move by John Skelton Williams Intended to Stabilize Prices and Save Brokers and Their Clients.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—With a view to stabilizing the security market in New York until the Stock Exchange is reopened and guaranteeing the solvency of many brokerage houses and a large number of individuals, the Controller of the Currency has adopted the policy of recognizing the closing prices of the New York Stock Exchange in determining the values of stocks offered as security for loans from national banks.

In accordance with this policy, National Bank Examiners have received informal instructions to pass all loans secured by listed stocks at the value of those stocks at the close of the New York Exchange on July 30, minus the usual 20 per cent. margin.

The effect of the Controller's action is a practical repudiation of the Curb market prices that have prevailed since the closing of the New York Stock Exchange, nearly three months ago. In some cases the Curb prices have been from 20 to 30 per cent. below the official quotations on the Exchange when it closed. The Government will lend the weight of its influence to maintaining the last Stock Exchange prices, and will back up its stand by recognizing that stocks held by national banks as security are perfectly good collateral at the values attached to them when the Exchange was last in operation.

It was said today that one of the governors of the New York Stock Exchange, in conversation with Controller John Skelton Williams, remarked that there were indications that some national banks were disposed to call certain loans secured by stock collateral on the ground that the values of the collateral had deteriorated, or to demand additional security to represent the suppositions falling off in the values of these stocks as shown by Curb quotations.

As the Treasury Department views the situation, a call of the loans so secured or a demand for additional margins would bring heavy losses to the brokerage houses. Some of them, it was said, would be forced to suspend. And in addition countless individuals would be hard hit.

Wants Names of Banks.

The attitude of the Controller of the Currency in the matter has been, or is to be, emphasized by instructions to national bank examiners to report to him the name of any national bank that adopts the policy of calling loans on the basis of the lower quotations of collateral securities on the Curb markets. This course indicates that the Controller's office will make every effort to prevent the unloading of collateral stocks on the Curb. What is desired above all things is to guarantee the solvency of brokerage houses and individuals at this uncertain time in finance and business.

No formal statement concerning the policy of Controller Williams was made today, but it is understood that an announcement of the action may be expected very soon.

The action of the Controller of the Currency will apply to national banks in Chicago, St. Louis, and all the other big financial centres.

Stock Exchange members expressed various opinions last night about Controller Williams's effort to stabilize bank loans secured by stocks and bonds. Some said that the official notice taken by the Treasury Department of the unsettlement of banking sentiment caused by outside trading in securities would make easier the position both of borrowers and lending banks. The tendency displayed recently in some banking quarters to demand additional margin because of the prices established in New Street, it was asserted, would now be checked and loans existing since the Exchange was closed could remain undisturbed until the security markets were again in a normal condition.

Others said the banks had taken an entirely reasonable attitude toward loans all along, and that few if any efforts had been made to call in loans while requests for additional margin had always been purely requests and not demands. By these brokers Mr. Williams's orders to national bank examiners to pass loans on the basis of security prices on July 30 were considered unnecessary.

"The banks have acted very handsomely all along," said William C. Van Antwerp, a Governor of the Exchange. "No complaints about delay on the part of brokers in voluntarily increasing the margin of their collateral have been made that I am aware of, and demands for additional security have been in the way of suggestions. The banks have been well within their rights in asking for more margin in some cases, I have no doubt, but it is certain that the movement has not been general."

Smith's Island oysters are now in the market, to be had at leading hotels and restaurants.—Advt.

CLUNG TO ZEPPELIN 6,000 FEET IN THE AIR

Artificer Sawed Off Propeller Damaged by Shells of Antwerp—Decorated With Iron Cross.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Oct. 26.—Artificer Luickhardt of a Zeppelin airship crew has been decorated with the Iron Cross, first class. While the Zeppelin was dropping bombs on Antwerp recently it was detected by a searchlight in the town, and a battery showered shells around it. One of the shells shattered the framework of a propeller, the damage threatening to entirely disable the airship.

Luickhardt, when he realized this danger, volunteered to saw off the propeller, which task he accomplished in half an hour while clinging to the shattered framework 6,000 feet above the guns of the fortress.

Later, when the dirigible got under way and was speeding at the rate of forty miles an hour, Luickhardt repaired a long rent made in her hull by a shell.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER NOW CHIEF OF STAFF

Von Falkenhayn Acting During Illness of Von Moltke—Gen. Von Rinhardt Killed.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency says that according to dispatches received in Rome from Berlin Major Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, the German Minister of War, has been appointed Chief of the General Staff, succeeding Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, who is ill.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (via The Hague and London.)—Gen. von Falkenhayn has been acting as Chief of the German General Staff during the illness of Gen. von Moltke, who has been suffering from a bilious complaint. Gen. von Moltke's condition is said not to be serious, and already he has shown considerable improvement.

The King of Saxony, while visiting the Saxon troops and the army of the German Crown Prince, advanced several times to the firing line in order to satisfy himself concerning the conditions under which the men were fighting.

Lieut. Gen. von Rinhardt, attached to the Würtfemberg troops, has been killed in Belgium. He was a veteran of 1870 and retired from active service in 1905. He volunteered at the beginning of the war and was placed in command of a brigade.

SENDS KAISER PICTURES OF HIS LOOTED CHATEAU

Owner, Who Claims His Majesty's Acquaintance, Takes Case Direct to Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Jefferson Davis Cohen's Château de Chamant, near Senlis, is said to have been occupied by Gen. von Kluck's staff during the battle of the Marne. Last week Mr. Cohen obtained permission to visit the château to see whether it had been damaged by the German occupancy.

In this château Mr. Cohen once entertained the Kaiser's sister, Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen. He also has been an intimate friend of Prince Henry of Prussia, who several times was his guest on his yacht. He also was entertained by the Kaiser at Kiel.

As a result of the trip to the château he has sent the Kaiser a bundle of photographs of the place as it is today. Mr. Cohen, explaining sending the pictures to the Emperor, said:

"I have drunk beer with him; I have been the host of his brother and sister. Perhaps he will not try to deny the pictures I send him are true."

The most damaging photograph shows the wall of a salon from which the priceless tapestries were torn down, and the names of a dozen Prussian officers written there in chalk, including the name of a General. Mr. Cohen refused to say whether it was von Kluck.

All the tapestries were stolen, Mr. Cohen said, and servants testified that officers took two new wagons from the barn, packed them full of tapestries and other valuables, and sent them to Berlin.

Chamant is also the seat of Mr. Cohen's racing stable. He said the Germans had taken $250,000 worth of horses, including yearlings and brood mares. He said:

"I do not blame them for taking cows, pigs, and sheep during the war. They need such animals as food, but to take yearlings and brood mares is criminal thievery."

The pictures all show rooms despoiled. One bedroom shows a large screen with a tapestry cut out. Other pictures show drawers, bureaus, and a desk broken open, and the contents strewn about the floor. In the room which, it is alleged, von Kluck used as an office the table is scarcely visible under champagne bottles and glasses. The wine cellars are completely exhausted.

Photographs of the boudoir once used by the German Emperor's sister show a mass of overturned furniture, lying in heaps on the floor.

VIENNA HEARS BRITISH RULE RUSSIAN FLEETS

Reichspost Tells of a New Naval Compact Among the Three Allied Powers.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch received tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company from Berlin says that the Vienna Reichspost reports that some days ago a new Anglo-French-Russian naval convention was concluded under which chief command of the Russian Baltic and Black Sea fleets is placed in the hands of British Admirals.

Great Britain, according to the newspaper, undertakes to reinforce those fleets with its own squadron.

$21.50 JACKSONVILLE AND RETURN Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, Lv. N.Y. 12:06 P. M. Mondays and Fridays, Oct. 26 to Feb. 26. N. Y. Office: 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

7,000,000 BELGIANS FACE STARVATION

Less Than Two Weeks' Supply in Cities—Conditions Elsewhere Are Worse.

NOBLES IN SOUP KITCHENS

Our Minister Living on Black Bread, and the Supply of That Is Giving Out.

AID FROM LONDON DELAYED

Food Being Sent by American Committee Not to Go Till Tomorrow Because of Red Tape.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—Nearly 7,000,000 persons in Belgium face famine unless they receive help from the outside at once.

The American Minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, says that less than two weeks' supply of food remains in the cities, while conditions in the country districts are even worse. Though Germany has seized the food in some cities for her soldiers, she still disclaims responsibility for feeding the Belgians.

Mr. Whitlock has had only peasant's black bread for two weeks, and the supply of that is short. One hundred soup kitchens are feeding over 100,000 of the needy in Brussels. Families formerly rich are discharging their servants because they are bankrupt. Noblemen may be seen slipping into soup kitchens.

The factories are closed. Many stores remain open, but have no business. The street cars are being operated, but the railway train service has been abandoned. The supplies of coffee, tea, flour, rye, and salt are practically exhausted.

Reports received by Minister Whitlock from Louvain, Liége, and Namur say that the conditions in those cities are even worse than they are in Brussels. Louvain has only a four days' supply of flour, while Liége has no flour at all. The peasants in many districts have been forced to exist on legumes, as the crops of beets and cabbages have been ruined. The meat and milk supplies have also been cut off, the army having taken the cattle.

It is declared to be absolutely essential that food be obtained from England, and it is hoped that the first shipment is now on the water.

People Wandering Hopelessly.

Nearly half of those people who have been able to remain in Belgium are wandering helplessly from town to town, seeking shelter with friends and relatives. Malines, which formerly had 60,000 inhabitants, has but few undamaged houses standing. A similar situation exists at Namur and Louvain.

The road from Antwerp to Brussels is black with processions of people moving in either direction. Wagons and carts are filled with the wreckage of their household effects. Thousands on foot are carrying bundles or pushing dogcarts, always moving, but with no definite destination.

Other crowds are gathered about the ruins of forts and rifle pits, staring blankly at mounds that are covered with withered flowers and surmounted by wooden crosses upon which the helmets of dead Germans have been placed to mark their graves.

Belgians of all classes appear disheartened. Old women and cripples may be seen sitting near their shattered homes in Malines, nodding mutely at the Cathedral with its shattered windows and tottering walls—damaged beyond repair by shell fire.

Similar conditions are found in the small villages between Antwerp and Brussels. Few stores are open. Those attempting to re-establish their homes find their roofs, which have been pierced by shells, no protection from the rain that is now falling every day. The villages that stood near contested forts were literally razed, yet many of the inhabitants remain, living in rudely constructed sheds or tents.

In Brussels the sides of buildings and billboards are plastered with German military notices printed in French, German, and Flemish. The streets are filled with German soldiers and marines. The automobiles of the officers, carrying buglers to warn pedestrians, are dashing in all directions. The city is quiet. All the shops and houses are closed at 9 o'clock at night, though the buildings are brightly lighted.

Jailed for Insulting Germans.

By an official order there have been posted throughout the country the names of Belgians and Britons who have been sentenced from a month's to one year's imprisonment for insults offered to German soldiers. Others are warned to obey the military orders and are also advised that the Germans have no intention of seizing non-combatants. The Germans are paying for everything obtained in stores, the German Commandant having requested that the names of any soldiers who commandeered bicycles or food be furnished to him.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The American commission for the relief of sufferers from the war in Belgium will be unable to ship its first cargo, consisting of 2,500 tons of foodstuffs, until Wednesday, because of the delay on the part of the Board of Trade in granting the necessary license to export food from England.

The commission will have to replace all the food now being procured in England for shipment to Belgium by an equal amount brought from some other country.

The British Government has declined to promise any definite funds for the use of the commission beyond a lump

Continued on Page 4.

GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED ON THE YSER; ALLIES GAINING GROUND, SAYS LONDON; SEA FIGHT HEARD OFF VIRGINIA CAPES

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the Germans continue their desperate attacks on the line from Nieuport to Dixmude without gaining ground. The German forces which crossed the Yser Canal have not been able to advance.

The London Press Bureau reports that the situation is satisfactory, that the Allies are gaining ground and taking many prisoners.

The Germans announce that the positions of the Allies west of the Yser Canal have been attacked, but are obstinately defended. The British Fleet, co-operating with the Belgian Army on the extreme left wing, has been forced to move back by heavy artillery fire, it is said.

The Russians report a great battle being waged between Rawa and the River Iljanks, Russian Poland. The retreating Germans have been violently attacked. In one village alone, the Russians state that 700 Germans were buried.

The Austrians announce that the Austro-German forces are now arranged in a nearly uninterrupted front from the Carpathians to the neighborhood of Plock, sixty miles northwest of Warsaw, and are giving battle to the Russians. Several successes are claimed in Middle Galicia and near Przemysl. A strong Serbo-Montenegrin force, which entered Bosnia and harassed the population, has been defeated after a battle of three days, and is now retreating in haste, it is stated.

The German report on the situation in the East, states that the offensive movement of the German Army is progressing, and that the battle near Ivangorod, Russian Poland, is favorable, but has not yet reached a decision.

The Chinese Foreign Minister has demanded the surrender of a Japanese torpedo boat, with its crew, which entered Chinese waters and substituted the Japanese flag for the Chinese Dragon, and attempted to tow away the wrecked German torpedo boat, S-90, which sank the Japanese cruiser Takachiho.

SEA BATTLE OFF VIRGINIA CAPES

Liner Reports Night Fight, Possibly Between the Karlsruhe and Her Pursuers.

FIRING LASTED AN HOUR

Saratoga, on Her Way Here, Sends Word by Wireless of Conflict Last Night.

A sharp naval engagement is reported to have taken place last night off the Virginia Capes, 240 miles south of Scotland Lightship, possibly the long looked for battle between the German cruiser the Karlsruhe and the British warships which have been patrolling the Atlantic Coast.

At 8 o'clock, as the steamship Saratoga of the Ward Line was coming up from Havana, off the Virginia Capes, she heard for about an hour the fire of guns of heavy calibre, and the horizon was lit up by the flash of searchlights. It was impossible to make sure of the identity of the combatants or the result of the battle, the Saratoga's Captain later reported in a wireless message to this city.

As the Saratoga drew away to the north the firing became less rapid. Before the Saratoga had gone far enough on her course to be beyond the sound of shots the firing had ceased, and it was presumed by the Captain that the fight had reached a definite conclusion. In the opinion of the Saratoga's Captain the fight took place about twenty miles off shore.

The Karlsruhe a few weeks ago was reported to be in the Caribbean Sea causing damage there to British shipping. Then she was reported to be in action about 150 miles west of Key West with a British warship and to have been hit several times, but to have escaped as night fell. Since then no word has come from her. She is one of the German cruisers to capture which the British Admiralty announced a day or two ago that seventy British, French, and Japanese ships were looking.

The Karlsruhe, built in 1913, has a displacement of 4,900 tons, a speed of 25½ knots, a battery of twelve 4.1 inch guns, and two torpedo tubes. She is 456 feet long, and has a crew of 373 men.

The Dresden, another German cruiser which has been reported several times off the coast, has a displacementof 3,600 tons, a speed of twenty-four knots, and carries ten 4.1-inch guns, eight five-pounders, and two torpedo tubes. She was built in 1907.

Several British cruisers have been seen along the Atlantic Coast line since the war began. Some of the most active of them have been the battleship Glory, the cruisers Essex and Berwick, and the Canadian cruiser Niobe. They have been changing their stations from week to week and no official announcement has been made of the whereabouts of any of them.

The Essex and Suffolk belong to the group of cruisers known as the Monmouth or "county" class, of which there are nine. They have a normal displacement of 9,800 tons and carry 678 officers and men. They have a length of 440 feet, a beam of 66 feet(and a mean speed of between 23 and 24 knots.

The Essex was built at Pembroke and was completed in 1906, and the Suffolk was launched one year later. Their armament is practically the same, consisting of fourteen 6-inch guns, nine 12-pounder rapid-fire guns, and three 3-pounder rapid-fire guns. Each vessel has two torpedo tubes. They carry armor averaging 5 inches in thickness and all the 6-inch guns are in turrets.

In August the British steamers Hostilius and Lynton Grange reported that they had been stopped by the Dresden, but were allowed to continue after the Captain of the Dresden demanded that the Captains of the merchant ships sign promises to take no part in the war. The Captain of the Lynton Grange signed, but the Captain of the Hostilius did not. Later the Dresden sank the British steamer Hyades north of Pernambuco.

The Karlsruhe so far has been reported to have sunk thirteen British merchantmen in the Atlantic, most of them engaged in the South American trade. The total tonnage destroyed by the Karlsruhe is estimated at 60,000. The only German ship with a greater record is the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British ships in the Indian Ocean.

REFUGEES' BOAT SUNK, PROBABLY BY A MINE

Channel Steamer Queen Rescues Nearly 2,600 From Amiral Ganteaume—Some Drowned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FOLKESTONE, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—But for the fortunate presence of the Channel steamer Queen, hailing from Dover, half an hour's steaming off Boulogne today another terrible chapter might have been added to the already tragic story of the refugees of the great war.

The steamer Amiral Ganteaume of Calais, bound from that port to La Rochelle, left this afternoon, having on board 2,600 refugees, Belgians and French. When some distance out from Calais an explosion took place, and she began to sink almost on an even keel. The cause of the explosion is not certain, but most of the evidence goes to show that the vessel struck a mine. Certain it is that a violent explosion took place forward. Immediately the vessel began to sink.

The steamer Queen, two torpedo boats, and a fishing smack were within a few minutes' steaming of the French vessel, and as soon as it was seen that she was in distress they went to her assistance at full speed.

A panic prevailed aboard the Amiral Ganteaume. A large number of the refugees were women and young children. These were terrified at the explosion, and, feeling the steamer sinking under them, they rushed to the sides, gesticulating and crying to the approaching vessels for help.

A number of them, desperate with fear, could not be restrained from jumping overboard even before the rescuing vessels could get sufficiently near to pick them up. In this way a number of lives were lost, ranging, according to the varying stories, between twelve and thirty. The sea was too rough to launch boats.

Those of the refugees who did not take the chance of jumping were saved by the Queen, the coolness and good seamanship of her commander, Capt. Carey, being the means of averting a terrible loss of life. The rescuing boat was manoeuvred to the side of the sinking vessel and held there, sometimes grinding against her side, sometimes falling many feet away; but all the time the passengers and crew of the Queen worked hard, seizing frightened women as they jumped, catching children tossed to them by agonized mothers, and hauling men aboard however they could grasp them. Hardly was the work of rescue completed than the ill-fated passenger boat disappeared beneath the waves.

From the Queen ropes and life belts were thrown to those who had jumped overboard, and some of these were hauled safely aboard. Others, however, unable to swim or to grasp life belts, sank and were lost.

One eyewitness on board the Queen said:

"I and two French children were sitting aft on the starboard side of the Queen watching the coast line disappear. We were all very cheery, if the truth be told, at our escape from the nerve-racking atmosphere of the area of war. We were making a hesitating return to easy laughter, when the first laugh was abruptly checked. There was a stir amidships. Three members of an American Red Cross contingent had passed their binoculars to a couple of British officers, who were peering at a black hull which lay ahead. The men shot up to the upper deck and began loosening the ship's boats in their davits.

"The boat ahead was the Amiral Ganteaume of Calais, and she was flying signals of distress. Near her lay a fishing smack. A couple of French torpedo boats raced with us to the rescue. Shortly we got alongside and finally after a half hour's strenuous work we got all but a few safely on board."

HAS MOST FRENCH CAPTIVES

Germany Said to Hold 149,000 of Them and 106,000 Russians.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says that of the 296,869 prisoners, which Berlin newspapers say are held in Germany, there are 2,472 French officers and 146,807 men; 2,164 Russian officers and 104,894 men; 547 Belgian officers and 31,978 men, and 218 British officers and 6,009 men.

Furious Assaults by Invaders Near Dixmude Are Unavailing.

WHOLE ALLIED FRONT HOLDS

Germans Rush Forward More Troops and Are Also Bringing Up Big Guns.

SAY FLEET IS DRIVEN OFF

Three Ships Hit by German Shells, Says Berlin—London Calls Situation Satisfactory.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Oct. 26.—A report from General Headquarters, dated this forenoon, says:

West of the Yser Canal, between Nieuport and Dixmude, which is still occupied by the enemy, our troops attacked the hostile positions, which are obstinately defended.

The British fleet co-operated, but was forced back by the heavy artillery fire. Three ships were hit. During the afternoon of Oct. 25 the fleet kept beyond the distance of sight.

Near Ypres the battle is stagnant. Southwest of Ypres and west and southwest of Lille our attacks are progressing. During severe street fighting the English suffered great losses, leaving about 500 prisoners.

North of Arras a heavy French attack broke down, the French losses being severe.

PARIS, Oct. 26, 11:08 P. M.—This bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

In Belgium Nieuport has been violently bombarded and the effort of the Germans has continued on the front between Nieuport and Dixmude, without, according to the latest advices, any result whatever having been reached.

All the front comprised between La Bassée and the Somme has been equally the object of violent attacks at night, all of which have been repulsed.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

The afternoon bulletin said:

During the day of yesterday our front along the general line between Nieuport and Dixmude was maintained.

The German forces which crossed the Yser between these two towns have not been able to progress.

Our front was held also in the region between Ypres and Roulers, between Armentières and Lille, to the west of La Bassée and of Lens, and to the east of Arras. This line is continued to the south by the line which has already been indicated in these official communications.

During the fighting of recent days the enemy seems to have sustained considerable losses.

Gaining Ground, British Say.

LONDON, Oct. 26, 10:41 P. M.—The Official Press Bureau issued this statement this evening:

The situation continues to be satisfactory.

The fighting is severe and continuous, but ground is being gained and many prisoners have been taken.

One of our divisions has captured two guns.

REPORTS ALLIES ADVANCING.

Germans' Counter Attacks on Nieuport Continued with Big Guns.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—"Advices from the front this morning," telegraphs the Reuter correspondent from Paris, "indicate a general allied advance in the region of Nieuport and Ypres, as well as to the east of Arras."

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The smashing tactics of the Germans along the North Sea coastline continued incessantly today, when the big guns were turned on Nieuport and the Allies had to withstand constant attacks of masses of troops. Very little progress, however, was made by the Germans, who were faced with the strongest resistance.

Yesterday's crossing of the Yser apparently had only a moral effect, as the Germans were confronted by solid lines of allied troops, and were prevented from advancing, without overwhelming efforts, further toward the Channel ports.

The character of the country prohibits a rapid movement, as the land is cut up by canals, and two strong series of defensive works separate them from Dunkirk.

The German infantry executed several night attacks, not only on the extreme wing, but also in the vicinity of Lille, where they encountered a most

obstinate resistance. The Allies are displaying wonderful energy in this region. The commanders are sparing their men many hardships and are able to give constant relief to the troops on the firing line.

When they come from the front for a rest the troops are accommodated in the numerous villages scattered in the rear, where they seem to throw off all feeling engendered by the critical situation and play cards, dominoes, and other games in the cafés until the bugles call them together for a further spell of fighting. Then they go forward cheerily to the inferno, where they must face the shrapnel and machine guns, bidding "so long" to their comrades whose places they are taking.

Sometimes villages change hands several times during the course of a day. Today in one hamlet forty allied soldiers, who had been wounded, were lying in a factory which had been transformed into a hospital. A shell struck the building, which broke into flames. Ten members of the American ambulance service volunteered to save the wounded men and succeeded in saving all of them. An hour afterward this hamlet was captured by the Germans, who, after occupying it for a short time, were chased out again after desperate street fighting. Meanwhile the wounded Allies were removed to the base hospital in the rear.

Closing in on Germans in East.

On the line from Soissons to Craonne the Allies are said to have obtained a slight advantage in today's fighting.

On the eastern wing the French are credited with a gain, which it is said places the German lines of communication in difficulty. The French here pushed well forward and left only a narrow outlet about twelve miles wide for a possible German retirement.

The French are said to occupy every position of importance in the Vosges. Their scouts swarm in every wood and thicket in front of their trenches, which are protected with barbed-wire entanglements. The French aviators are doing excellent service in locating the German forces and finding the positions of their artillery.

BRITISH WARSHIPS RETIRE.

German Explanation That Their Guns Did It Doesn't Disturb London.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British Fleet, which did such execution in bombarding the German flank as it advanced along the coast, seems to have retired some distance from the coast yesterday afternoon. The Germans say this was because their artillery was beginning to reach the ships.

The belief is expressed here, however, that the fleet will be able to render untenable any German occupation of the Belgian coast.

The opinion is expressed here that the operations of the allied vessels in the North Sea off the Belgian coast and in the vicinity of the Straits of Dover may cause the German fleet to come out and give battle.

In naval circles here it is thought that the German submarines, although they have proved deadly to ships steaming slowly, will not be so effective against ships steaming and manoeuvring at high speed and in shallow water, as the British monitors and their auxiliaries have been doing.

There is some talk of the Germans bringing their big 42-centimeter guns to the coast to use against the Allies' warships, but the British sailors are credited with saying that their vessels can prevent these guns being put in position. They assert that even if these guns should be mounted, they will not be able to hit a fast moving target as they were against the stationary forts which they destroyed so easily.

GERMANS DRIVEN OVER RIVER?

Correspondent Says They Lost Their New Position on Friday.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Belgium says that the Germans' success in crossing the Yser was only short lived. On Friday the Belgian intrenchments, which the Germans had captured across the river, were retaken at the point of the bayonet, and the Germans tumbled back pell-mell over the Yser, losing many men by drowning.

"The whole allied line," says the dispatch, "now remains intact, and unless the Germans develop unexpected strength there seems little chance of their breaking it. This is owing to the fact that reinforcements of French infantry came to the support of the Belgians, as well as several batteries of heavy howitzers.

"These were very welcome, for during the fighting on the Yser, the Belgian artillery had been outranged by the German guns, which had pounded Dixmude and a neighboring village into a pulp from a distance which prohibited any reply from the Belgian field pieces. Since the arrival of the Allies' guns there has been an artillery duel all along the line on more equal terms.

"It was reported that the Germans made eight separate infantry attacks on Dixmude last week with fresh troops from Germany. These bayonet attacks were pressed home with great courage, but the French massed their machine guns in groups of fours and swept away each attacking column successively, so that no German dead or wounded were found nearer than fifty yards from the trenches."

GERMANS RUSH TO OSTEND.

Big Guns Reported at Bruges and Nearer the Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The movement of the Germans southward from Antwerp continues, giving one the impression that there is urgent need for every man in the Ostend area. New German troops are being hurried westward through Ghent, and all indications point to a swift and great concentration of troops in the Ostend area in an attempt to hold the city at any cost against the Allies.

On the initiative of two Directors of the Antwerp Peonle's Bank an association has been formed to lend money to Antwerp houseowners to help them to rebuild. The scheme of rebuilding is to begin when the national bank reopens. A commission of architects is making a complete survey of the damage done to the city.

Fighting of the most determined character has continued almost incessantly in West Flanders, and though the battle line at many points sways this way and that, yet all the news tends to confirm the view that the Allies victoriously hold their positions. An attempt, it appears, is being made to drive a wedge to the coast toward Nieuport, with the object of dividing the allied forces, but a reception doubtless hotter than they have experienced hitherto awaits them as their plan develops. Already the Allies are in the better position at Nieuport, which must be right in the line of this German wedge. No decisive result yet emerges from this close and desperate conflict in the last corner of Belgium which is holding out.

Following their usual plan, the Germans are rapidly moving forward their largest guns, two "Jack Johnsons" having reached the neighborhood of Bruges. Ten other big guns have also arrived at the same place, between Heyst and Zeebrugge, where the canal runs, more big guns are in position.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Little Belgian Force Is Convinced Invaders Are Checked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PAS DE CALAIS, France, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The losses of Germans all along the line of the great battle in the north, a victory in which would give them an open road to Dunkirk and perhaps Calais, Boulogne and Abbeville, have been frightful. They have lost tens of thousands killed and wounded in the last week in that section alone of the battle front. Of the rank and file a large proportion are now men over 50 and boys under 18, and appear disheartened.

Midway between Lille and Nieuport the Allies have pushed far forward, defeating the Germans opposed to them with great losses. German prisoners admit that they are near starvation and on the verge of collapse from exhaustion.

Foremost in the attack upon the Germans is the Belgian monarch. The little Belgian army with the heroic young King at its head is still fighting in the last corner of the Belgium left to its sons. Within constant sound of the German cannon and daily under fire, the King is inspiring his troops with the courage of patriots in the last ditch.

Belgian soldiers, who were wounded at Dixmude on Friday, have described to me their own privations in simple, uncomplaining language.

"At last we know that the Germans are coming no further," said one of them.

"But last week in the trenches was terrible for us. Our food has been sardines and biscuits and during the retreat we got none sometimes for two days together and had to subsist on raw turnips. Often we could get nothing to drink at all, for there was not even water. After a battle you get so thirsty you could drink the blood from your own veins.

"I have been fighting continuously ever since Liége and to be thirsty after holding the trenches for twenty-four hours against incessant attack, is the worst thing I know, worse than any German shelling.

"Another thing we all suffer from is the scarcity of tobacco. If we have any cigarettes we are only allowed to smoke them in the daytime. It means court-martial and death to smoke at night, for even a glimmer might give away our position to the Germans."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Eighty-three prisoners from around Ypres arrived here today. They were utterly worn out and obviously had been through hard times. Some from Lille were literally at the point of starvation.

Arras has been bombarded again. Now there is scarcely a stone standing there. In the hospitals numbers of sick and wounded, together with sisters nursing them, were killed. It was impossible to get anywhere near the cemetery owing to its exposed position, so the dead had to be cremated in little heaps in the streets.

A surgeon from one of the field hospitals writes testifying that the Germans habitually use explosive bullets, which are worse than dumdums.

INDIANS SAVED THE LINE.

Drove Back Germans, Who Had Broken Into British Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHWEST FRANCE, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The impact on the allied lines of the heavy German reinforcements has been well withstood. Naturally, it made a difference. In some places the line of the Allies bent under the shock; in others the collision resulted in the Germans themselves being overturned. Nowhere were the Allies broken.

The general situation is still much as it was before the Germans began this new offensive. They are no nearer Calais, though, for that matter, only the alarmists ever thought they would get there.

On the line of the Yser, where the left wing of the Allies is hooked into the North Sea dunes, the Belgians checked the approach of the Germans across the ditches and marshlands. The regular lines of ditches there from any elevation make the plain look like a huge gridiron—a deplorable ground for such attackers as are the Germans, for they like artillery to support them, and plenty of it.

What with the maze of waterways and the British and French warships, the German artillery has had a very unhappy time. Failing to reach Dunkirk, on the coast, the Germans seem to have thrown a particularly heavy force against the allied line in the neighborhood of Ypres. The Allies had to give some ground about there two days ago, but I do not know that it has been recovered. The advance force, which had driven back the Germans as far as Roulers, had to retire in their turn.

One can tell how desperate is the fighting at the back of Calais and Dunkirk by the constant procession of motor cars through the streets here, bringing wounded. Today a string of such cars brought in a load of badly wounded Germans, some of them officers.

Another part of the long battle-line so furious and persistent were the German troops that at last they broke the line of the Allies. The advantage was at once seized by the Germans and masses of men were hurled through the breaches in the trenches.

The situation was one of great gravity, but the Germans had not thought of the supports. It was the chance the Indians had been waiting for, and they took it. Making very extraordinary noises they got among the Germans with the steel and chased them back the way they had come, steeplechasing over the trenches, and ran the Germans as far as their own lines.

Though there is much to prove that the German troops are growing spent, they are fighting desperately hard and the Allies' hospitals and ambulance trains show it.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, dated "Northern France," relates the first instance of the British Indian troops coming into action.

"It was on a Bassée last week," says the dispatch, "when, by a great effort, the Germans carried the British trenches, and the position looked dangerous.

"The supports of the British line were the Indian troops, who had been thirsting to prove their quality. It was a bayonet affair, and the German advance was beaten and broken."

CALL GERMAN GAIN TRIVIAL.

Paris Newspapers Undisturbed by Crossing of the Yser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The news that the Germans had crossed the Yser has occasioned the French press little anxiety. The Intransigeant comments:

"It has cost the Germans enormous losses to penetrate the allied line, but it is doubtful whether they will gain thereby, since the country at that point is intersected with a multitude of canals, which with the nearness to the sea greatly limit the area of the battlefield, forcing them to frontal attacks and advancing over their own dead. Such tactics were possible for the highly trained and fresh troops at Namur, but is beyond the power of the second line levies which Germans are now reduced to employing against us."

The Temps remarks:

"It is only a local success that their violence has obtained which is far from compensating for the losses in other parts of the fighting area."

CHARGE 8 TIMES IN A NIGHT.

Desperate Conflict at Nieuport with Trenches 165 Feet Apart.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.—The Chronicle's correspondent in North Belgium sends the following under date of Saturday:

"Before Nieuport the German trenches are only 50 meters (165 feet) away from those of the Belgians, and on the night before last they charged eight times with the bayonet in order to force their way through the line. The Belgian infantry was well protected by mitrailleuses and they mowed down the German troops with such deadly fire that on each of those eight times the attack was broken and destroyed.

"The Germans fell like the leaves which are now being scattered and strewn between the trenches. Most of them were bodies of very young men, boys of 16 and 17, from the German high schools and universities, who were recently mobilized and sent with the last reserves to Belgium.

FRENCH HOLD ARGONNE KEY.

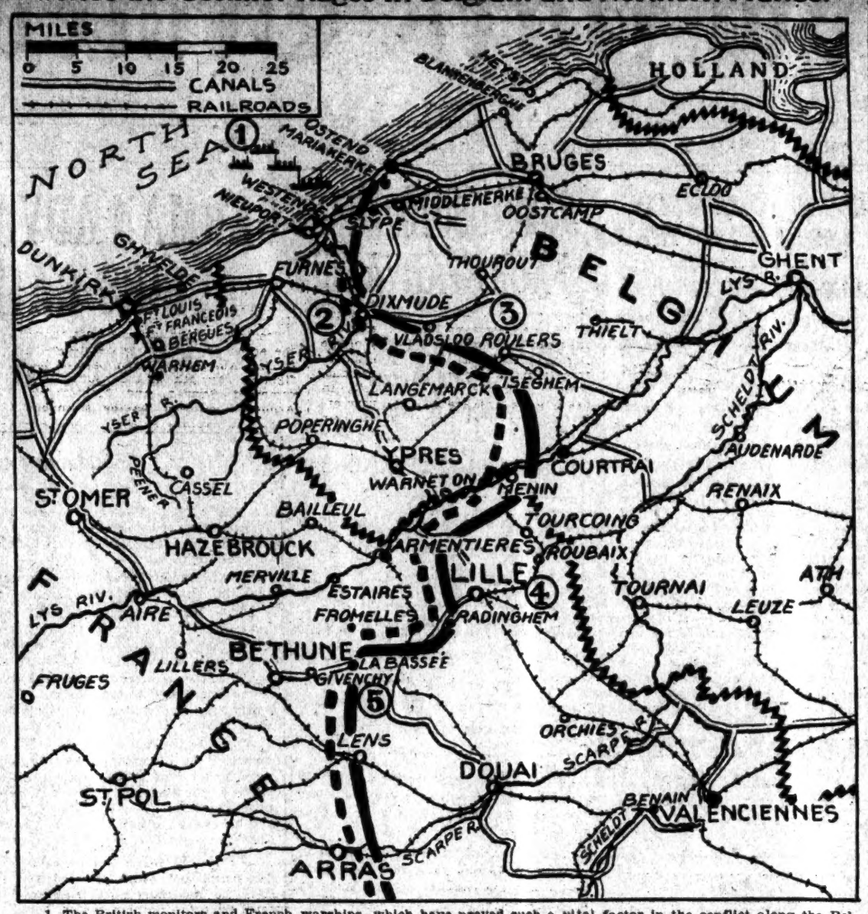
Have Separated Crown Prince's Army from Other German Forces.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Bordeaux correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs:

"A useful success has been scored by the Allies in the Forest of Argonne. After the fighting on the Marne the Duke of Württemberg's army retreated to the western side of the Argonne, while the Crown Prince's army followed along the eastern side of the forest, halting finally around Varennes. Ever since the two armies have been trying to join hands.

"The French have now gained possession of Melaicourt, in the middle of the Argonne, and commanding the route to the valley of the Aisne. As long as they hold this key the Crown Prince's army is cut in the cold, separated by a difficult country from the rest of the German lines."

Where the Conflict Rages in Belgium and Northern France.



1. The British monitors and French warships, which have proved such a vital factor in the conflict along the Belgian coast, are reported by the German General Staff to have been driven away, following the arrival of heavy guns.
2. The encounters between Nieuport and Dixmude have been the most desperate of the war. After forcing a passage of the Yser Canal, between those two points, the Germans have apparently been brought to a halt.
3. Violent attacks are being made by the invaders near Roulers, but evidently without decisive results.
4. The German General Staff tells of progress near Ypres.
5. The French War Office report states that vigorous attacks by the Germans on the Allies' lines from La Bassée to the Somme River have been repulsed.

The broken line indicates the approximate position of the allied forces and the black line that of the Germans.

ENGLAND OPENS SEAS TO COTTON

Continued from Page 1.

ious to take cotton to Great Britain, but they were unable to obtain cargoes because American cotton growers or bankers were unwilling to allow their goods to go abroad on account of the uncertainty of payment or international exchange difficulties.

On the authority of B. B. Blackett, of the British Treasury, who came to Washington with Sir George Paish, Special Adviser to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, it can be stated that part of this difficulty has been due to ignorance of the fact that the British Government has guaranteed all approved produce bills accepted in London. The British Government, in conjunction with the Bank of England and the joint stock banks, have agreed to meet at maturity all approved bills drawn upon London, whether premoratorium or post moratorium. The guarantee of the British Government with respect to bills of both periods will continue until some time after the war. The British Government has also permitted the accepting houses to give a prior charge on their assets to post moratorium bills over any liabilities on account of premoratorium bills and has arranged for the Bank of England with the Government guarantee, for an extension of loans made to meet premoratorium bills until the end of the war. Similar arrangements are under consideration with respect to the mercantile export houses which have uncollected debts due them from both enemy and other countries with respect to goods of sales made before the war.

Cotton Not Contraband.

The communication delivered by Ambassador Spring-Rice to Acting Secretary Lansing, officially confirming the fact that cotton is on the free list and will remain there so far as Great Britain is concerned, read as follows:

British Embassy, Washington,
Oct. 26, 1914.

Dear Mr. Counselor: In compliance with your request, I telegraphed on the 23d inst. to my Government to inquire what was their view with regard to cotton and whether or not they considered it to be contraband. You addressed this question to me, as you said there seemed to be doubts in certain quarters in this country as to the attitude of my Government.

Last night I received a reply from Sir Edward Grey, in which he authorises me to give the assurance that cotton will not be seized. He points out that cotton has not been, and is not in any of our lists of contraband, and, as your department must be aware from the draft proclamation now in your possession, it is not proposed to include it in our new list of contraband. It is, therefore, as far as Great Britain is concerned, in the free list, and will remain there. I am, dear Mr. Counselor, yours sincerely,

CECIL SPRING-RICE.

The Rockefeller Case.

The other communication delivered by the British Ambassador to Acting Secretary Lansing with reference to the Rockefeller case and the general attitude of Great Britain on the contraband question, confirming statements previously made in THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that the British Government is adhering to the American doctrine of "ultimate destination," followed by the Union in the civil war and established by decisions of the United States Supreme Court, reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Counselor: With reference to the case of the Rockefeller I think it would be opportune were I to make some remarks on the general question of contraband and the attitude of the British Government.

You are doubtless aware that in the last few weeks there has been a marked increase of the export of certain articles, as compared with previous years, to those neutral countries which are in direct communication with the belligerent nations. I will choose, among many, the single instance of mineral oils, and the returns for the month of September. Whereas the value of United States exports of the principal articles for that month as compared with September, 1913, have decreased from $107,000,000 to $70,000,000, or 30 per cent., the export of gasoline naphtha, &c., has increased from 30,000,000 to 32,000,000 gallons, or 15 per cent., and of fuel oil from 36,000,000 to 58,000,000 gallons, or 61 per cent.

I need not point out that the course of the present war has shown the immense importance of the motor, the airship, and the submarine, all of which are consumers of mineral oil. I may add that there is reason to believe that mineral oil in all its forms may be used for these purposes. A large proportion of the exports of this country has been consigned to neutral ports, and, according to evidence in our possession, has been transmitted from them to a belligerent country. As you are aware, the Supreme Court of the United States in 1863 considered vessels as carrying contraband, although sailing from one neutral port to another, if the goods concerned were destined to be transported by land or sea from the neutral port of landing into enemy territory. It then decided that the character of the goods is determined by their ultimate and not their immediate destination, and this doctrine was at the time acquiesced in by Great Britain, though her own trade was the chief sufferer.

On the other hand, the neutral countries concerned, who are anxious in the interests of their neutrality to avoid being used as a basis for hostilities by either belligerent, are now making arrangements which will give more than adequate facilities which may be used in war shall not be re-exported. In a word, they are anxious to prevent their ports from becoming the backdoor of either belligerent. When these arrangements are complete it is to be confidently hoped that trade between neutrals will be subject to little or no hindrance.

But it is, of course, essential in the interests of free and undisturbed trade between neutrals that every security possible should be provided in order to enable belligerents to form a speedy and sure judgment as to the neutral destination of goods which may be used for peaceful or warlike purposes.

In the case of the Rockefeller, which was bound for a port in the near neighborhood of the chief naval port of a belligerent, the oil she carried was consigned to order, and there was therefore reason to fear that it would not be forwarded to the enemy. She was accordingly detained until proof was afforded of the neutral destination of her cargo and the intention of a neutral Government to prevent re-export.

It is to be hoped that for the future adequate precautions will be taken in order to show the real destination of goods consigned to Rotterdam, which, if trans-shipped to a belligerent, might be used for belligerent purposes.

I may observe in conclusion that, although the British Government have detained cargoes of contraband in order to ensure that they were finally intended for neutral countries, and have retained some cargoes, such as copper, destined for Krupp's ammunition works, they have not yet taken a single cargo without paying for it, and have allowed every cargo really destined for neutral countries to proceed to its destination. I am, dear Mr. Counselor, yours sincerely,

CECIL SPRING-RICE.

Big Relief to Planters.

The announcement of the British Government's policy in regard to cotton was received with distinct satisfaction by those engaged in efforts to evolve a plan to relieve the plight of the cotton producer in the South and provide a market for his crop.

The immediate effect will be, it is said, at the Bureau of War Risks, to make it possible for marine underwriters to issue policies on cotton in neutral bottoms freely—precisely as they would in times of peace. The hesitation, heretofore, in accepting such risks in marine insurance has been a serious impediment to the market, and in the opening weeks of the war it absolutely barred all buying for export. The Bureau of War Risks has been writing insurance on cotton in American bottoms, but there has been little insurance of such cargoes outside Government auspices.

The importance of the decision regarding cotton may be understood when the details of the shipments of raw cotton to Europe last year are examined. In the twelve months ending with June 30, 1914, our exports of raw cotton to the five belligerent countries, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, and Russia was in the total 4,389,694 bales, the total value of which was $262,265,174. Our entire export last year was 9,165,000 bales with a value of $610,475,000.

In detail exports of cotton to the belligerent countries last year were as follows:

Germany	2,785,890	$181,891,000
France	1,091,137	73,918,000
Belgium	216,786	13,283,000
Austria	101,786	6,739,000
Russia	94,726	6,432,000

Market Still Crippled.

It is too soon and there is no data on which to base estimates to determine the actual commercial effect of the British announcement. It is safe to say that there will be nothing like the normal movement of cotton to any of the belligerents. Even Germany could not be expected to buy our cotton this year in anything like the amount of an ordinary year.

It is to be remembered that taking account of England nearly two-thirds of the spindles of the world are in the countries that are at war. This means that if the demand continues in anything like normal degree there must be some market for cotton in the belligerent countries. Of the 150,000,000 spindles in countries that are at peace 32,000,000 are in the United States, and here cotton manufacturing is stagnant. Japan is working her mills day and night and the Indian mills are under full production. These two countries have 6,000,000 spindles, so that there are only 10,000,000 spindles in other countries where peace prevails.

That these countries, or even the export of manufactured goods from the United States, can supply the needs of the densely populated countries of Europe is improbable. Therefore a fairly good market for the raw staple may be expected to develop in Germany and France. Just how large this demand will be no experts here were willing to say today. The prospect they regard as wholly problematical.

The tide of the war and the demand for men in the armies will have much to do with the situation. But every one was willing to say that Germany would be buying cotton because her industrial population had not been so closely drafted for war purposes as had those of the other countries on the Continent.

POOL NEEDS $42,500,000.

Reserve Board to Raise Remainder of $100,000,000 Cotton Fund.

The cotton pool plan having been approved by the Federal Reserve Board, the next step will be the raising of the remainder of the $100,000,000 to be put up by the banks outside of the cotton States. New York has pledged $50,000,000 and St. Louis, where the proposal for a pool originated, already had raised $7,500,000. The other $42,500,000 is to be raised by the members of the Federal Reserve Board, not acting officially, but as a Central Committee of the pool.

The position of the New York banks throughout has been that they would be participants, but not leaders, in organizing the fund. It was represented to them that a crisis existed in the South, but they felt that they had not sufficient knowledge of the cotton situation or of the cotton business to determine whether this was so or not. They left it to the Federal Reserve Board or its members to decide whether a crisis existed. If so, they were willing to advance $50,000,000 as requested. They would not, however, undertake the management of the pool, and in their conferences in Washington last Saturday, the representatives of the New York banks made it clear that, having done this, they had done all that could be required of them.

In agreeing to put up $50,000,000, they made certain conditions precedent to their subscriptions. One thing they wanted to make sure of was that participation in the pool was not contrary to the Sherman law or the National Bank act. That was an additional reason for stipulating that the pool be managed by the members of the Federal Reserve Board, and they insisted further that the subscriptions should be contingent on an opinion from the Solicitor General of the Treasury Department that they could legally be made. This opinion had not been rendered, so far as they knew yesterday, but they understood that it would be. They also understood yesterday that the members of the Federal Reserve Board had approached the banks of Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities on the subject of subscriptions.

Share of Southern Banks.

If the $100,000,000 from the non-cotton States is raised, as they expect it will be, the banks in the cotton States will have to put up $33,333,333 in order to utilise it. The New York banks maintained that if they made the advances for the benefit of the cotton people and the banks in the South, it was only fair that they be protected against loss. They arranged, therefore, that the principal risk should be taken by the Southern banks by which the loans are made.

The way the plan will work is this: If a Southern bank wants to loan $100,000 on cotton, it will first have to put into the pool one-quarter of the amount, or $25,000. It can then obtain the remainder, or $75,000 from the pool. If the crisis described actually exists, the Southern banks will put up one-third as much as the $100,000,000 raised outside the cotton States, in order to draw out of the pool the entire $100,000,000.

It is further provided that for their $100,000,000 the Northern and Western banks shall receive Class A certificates of participation, while the Southern banks, as they put their money into the pool in order to draw out three times as much more, will receive Class B certificates of participation. Whenever enough loans have been paid to warrant a distribution, the percentage repaid to Class B participants will be half the percentage paid on Class A certificates. For instance, if the distribution amounts to 10 per cent. on Class A certificates, 5 per cent. will be paid on the others. After the point is reached where both classes have the same interest in the pool, equal distributions will be made to both classes.

The result of this arrangement, it is predicted, will be to make the Southern banks cautious about making doubtful loans. In each case the Southern bank will have its own money in the loan to the extent of 25 per cent., and in case of loss, the loss will fall on the Southern banks.

Guarantee by Borrowers.

The plan also includes a guarantee fund to be put up by the borrowers. This has nothing to do with the rate of interest, which has been reduced at the instance of the New York banks from 7 per cent., as proposed in the Wade plan, to 6 per cent. The borrowers will be required, however, to advance 3 per cent. in the face of the loan toward the guarantee fund. Out of this fund will be paid the expenses of the pool and any losses sustained. The balance will be repaid to the borrowers. While the money is tied up these sums will be invested in Class A certificates, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which will go to the borrowers.

When the pool has been completed by the Central Committee, consisting of the members of the Federal Reserve Board, its operations will be conducted by a Committee on Administration, of which it is proposed that W. P. G. Harding shall be Chairman and Paul M. Warburg a member. Both of these are members of the Federal Reserve Board. The New York subscribers will be represented by Albert H. Wiggin and James S. Alexander, Presidents of the Chase National and the National Bank of Commerce, and each of the other subscribing cities will have a representative.

Under the supervision of this committee, there will be State committees and local committees in the South, and no loans will be made by the pool unless approved by the local committee, the State committee, and at least two members of the Central or the Administrative Committee.

The loans will be made up to six cents a pound on the cotton involved.

JUMP IN COTTON EXPORTS.

Germany Said to be Buying—Drop in Sterling Exchange.

Bills drawn against exports of cotton appeared in large supply in the foreign exchange market yesterday, and were of first importance, according to exchange brokers, in bringing about another abrupt fall of rates. Demand sterling showed a net loss of 2 cents to the pound at the close of business, and cable transfers receded about as much. Last quotations were $4.80 for sight bills and $4.90½ for cables, prices that were somewhat above the minimum of the day, but were themselves closer to the normal level of exchange on London than rates had previously been on any day since July 29.

Buying for cash at the direction of the German Government was reported as the day's feature of operations in the "spot" cotton market. German buyers have been placing contracts on a moderate scale for several weeks, but the decision of the British authorities not to interfere with shipments of cotton to any of the European countries evidently lent a spur to purchases yesterday. It was said in shipping circles that several scores of the staple would leave Southern ports this week for Italy and Denmark ostensibly, although the cotton was intended for transshipment to German mills. Cotton is quoted in Hamburg at 17 cents a pound, and at this figure a comfortable profit awaits the buyer who gets his supplies on this side at 7 cents or under.

As much of the cotton taken for Germany has been paid for out of funds arranged for here, a smaller proportion of bills representing purchases have come to this market than in case of transactions involved in the course of exports to England and France. There was enough exchange in reimarks in sight yesterday, however, to force a decline from 89⅝, Saturday's closing figure, to 88⅝. In addition to a few cotton bills a substantial amount of exchange derived from sales to Germany of other commodities worked to depress exchange.

The retreat of foreign exchange rates strengthened the impression of bankers that progress downward to a normal level would be swift as soon as cotton began to move more freely, and shipments of gold to Canada had offset our most pressing obligations to Europe. One foreign exchange house reported that it had discounted $600,000 worth of cotton bills during the day, and that there were indications of a large increase of offerings during the week.

DROPS SHIP TRANSFERS.

England Said to Fear Immunity for the Goeben and the Breslau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British Government has dropped that phase of the case against the Brindilla, concerning the change of registry, which until now has been regarded here as the most important phase of the charges against the oil ship, and orders have gone forth for the release of the Brindilla, permitting her to proceed to Alexandria, Egypt, her original destination. Before the release of the ship there doubtless will be some further investigation concerning her destination, just to make certain that the cargo really goes to Egypt.

There is no explanation for this change in the attitude of the British Government concerning the transfer of registry, which only a week was described as being the important feature of the Brindilla case, and one in which England and America took opposite views. It is quite possible, however, that England does not desire to excite the American public, and has no wish to reach a definite conclusion on this important point because of the status of the warships Goeben and Breslau, the German vessels which were sold to Turkey. Under the declaration of London, which England has not ratified, but which the Foreign Office considers, with regard to this point at least, as the most modern international law on the subject, those ships changed flags in order to avoid the consequences attaching to them as the enemy's ships.

England has no desire to surrender any right to attack those ships if British warship get an opportunity to do so, and the Government feels that such an attack is advisable. Negotiations on this same question with America might result in some conclusions which would conflict with the Goeben and Breslau situation, and this does not meet the present demands of British policy.

It was also learned today that in response to an American protest on the seizure of the oil ship Platuria, the British Government had asked the Government of Denmark whither the Platuria was bound, and if it would guarantee that the Platuria's cargo of oil would not reach Germany. If Denmark makes the guarantee the Platuria will be released forthwith, and with the question raised concerning her change of registration. It is hoped here that there will be no prolonged negotiations between the two Governments regarding the revised contraband list, which is now said to be in the hands of the Washington Government for comments and, if possible, for agreement between the two countries. It is considered essential to reach some definite understanding, as American commerce is now being adversely affected. Representations have recently been made to the British Government over the stopping of the American cargo of cottonseed cake aboard the British steamer Camperdown, now held at Stornaway, Scotland. The ship will not proceed to her original destination in Denmark because she would forfeit her Government insurance, while the Government has refused permission so far for the Camperdown to proceed to a Swedish port. The American authorities are awaiting reason for the refusal to permit her to proceed to Sweden.

JOY TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.

New Orleans and Galveston Already Prepare for Cotton Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.—Announcement of the British attitude in regard to cotton shipments caused intense interest here and produced a decided feeling of optimism among Exchange members and brokers. Leading cotton authorities expressed the opinion that there was a much greater demand for the staple in Germany than in England. Arrangements already have been made to obtain as many neutral ships as possible, and it is believed several big cargoes will be started for Hamburg before the week ends.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 26.—England's announcement regarding cotton caused a stir in steamship circles here. Steamship agents say exports will be rushed to all European ports. However, it is probable that no cargoes will start for Bremen before November.

GETTING RUMANIAN OIL.

Germany and Austria Importing Heavily and France Will Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The attention of the Rumanian Government is to be called to the manner in which petrol is being openly exported to Germany in violation of the rules of neutrality. Some thousands of tons have found their way into Germany and Austria and the railway lines are positively blocked in parts by the enormous number of tank cars conveying oil to the belligerents.

Communications from Holland published here demonstrate that despite the difficulties that the government is doing its utmost to preserve neutrality. One writer says that the Dutch regiments on the frontier have to be changed constantly because they get so worked up by the sights they see that it is almost impossible to restrain them from attacking the Germans.

SEIZE SWEDISH SHIPS.

Germans Take Timber Cargoes Bound for England as Contraband.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—German warships yesterday captured four Swedish steamers in the timber trade bound for British ports. The German naval commander said that Germany considered that all wood cargoes bound for Great Britain were contraband.

A dispatch from Helsingborg, Sweden, announces that one Norwegian and six Swedish steamers have been seized and detained off Falsterbo, a small seaport of Sweden on the Baltic Sea.

GERMANS DON'T PLAN TO ATTACK CANADA

But Dominion Has Put Herself Outside Pale of the Monroe Doctrine, Embassy Says.

NO IDEA OF COLONIZATION

Amplification of von Bernstorff's View That Canada's Going to War Invited Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Although Germany contends that Canada, by sending troops against Germany, has violated the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, Germany has no intention of attacking Canada or attempting to colonize that Dominion, according to this statement issued here today by the German Embassy:

"The German point of view is that by joining in a European war Canada has put herself outside of the pale of the Monroe Doctrine. But Germany has not the intention of attacking Canada, nor colonizing Canada."

The statement was in amplification of the view expressed yesterday by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that by taking part in the war the Canadians had justified an aggressive campaign against themselves.

To further explain the reason that caused the German Government, in a formal note delivered to the State Department on Sept. 3 by Count von Bernstorff, to voluntarily pledge Germany not to attempt colonial expansion in South America, no matter what the outcome of the war, the embassy issued this statement:

"The note was written at that time because Winston Churchill had said, in his message to the American people, that if Germany was victorious in the present war she would attack the Monroe Doctrine."

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 26.—The statement by the German Ambassador at Washington that because Canada had sent troops to Europe to fight Germany the Monroe Doctrine did not apply and that therefore Canada was liable to invasion by Germany, caused little interest here. Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister, when asked what the Government thought about the question, replied that members of the Government were too busy at present to pay any attention to such statements.

"After all, that is purely an academic question," was his remark. "The facts are that Canada is at war with Germany and we must be prepared to take the consequences that war entails."

THREAT TO BURN CASTLE.

Germans Menace Monaco Prince's Property if He Won't Pay for Village

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Prince Albert of Monaco issued a protest today against what he termed the wild manner in which Gen. von Bülow of the German Army purposed to treat his property in France.

Gen. von Bülow has occupied for many weeks the Prince's castle Marchais, near Rheims. He has just fined the adjoining village of Soissons $100,000 for what the Prince calls "some insignificant mischief."

The villagers were unable to pay even a quarter of the amount, so Gen. von Bülow sent two messages to Monte Carlo, saying to the Prince if he did not pay the fine for the village both his castle and the village would be destroyed on Nov. 1.

The Prince in his protest describes the Castle Marchais as an old historical monument containing works of art, personal papers, and objects of personal attachment. He says:

"There my childhood was passed; there my father died. One can understand, therefore, that such an enormity will take on a meaning of most barbarous character."

The Prince refused to make any payment to the German General, saying:

"As a sovereign Prince, I will only treat with the Emperor."

In his protest he says that he is perfectly willing to pay money to save the villagers, but "not until the risks of new war incidents are no longer to be dreaded."

The Prince concludes his statement:

"This is one of innumerable incredible deeds that are being done daily in the territory occupied by the Germans."

ORLEANS WANTS REVENGE.

Recalls in Letter That His Ancestors Were Crowned in Rheims Cathedral.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Duke of Orléans, Pretender to the French throne, has written a letter to Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, saying that his exile, which never before has been so hard to bear, prevented him from making earlier a protest against the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral.

Being the son of those who for centuries were crowned as Kings in the Cathedral, the Duke says, his regret over the damage to the edifice is extreme.

The Duke then complains that the French law acts as a bar to prevent him from fighting for France in revenge.

PROTESTS AT SEIZURE OF RED CROSS SHIP

Germany Complains of Capture of the Ophelia by the British.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Oct. 26.—The German Minister here announces that his Government has lodged a protest against the seizure by Great Britain of the German hospital ship Ophelia, declaring this act was in violation of the The Hague convention.

The Ophelia was taken into Yarmouth Roads on Oct. 19 by a British cruiser, which had picked her up in the North Sea. She was flying the Red Cross flag when boarded. The vessel was fitted with fifty beds and had a complete equipment for a floating hospital.

KAISER ALL INTENT ON WAR.

Emperor Consecrates Himself in Breaking a Civil Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A telegram from Genoa says that the Kaiser was to open the new Frankfort University on Oct. 18, but he telegrapned the following excuse for his absence:

"I wanted to be with you, but the defense of the Fatherland, rendered necessary by the infamous onslaught of our enemies, requires me to consecrate myself to more urgent matters. I send you my best wishes for this new school. May it succeed in sowing seeds in these serious times that shall reap rich harvest when better times come, and may the ripe intelligence of its masters and the diligence of its young scholars be always inspired by that great unified love for the Fatherland which has rendered the great German nation so strong and invincible in this our hour of trial."

15 MORE OFFICERS KILLED.

52 Wounded British Officers include Sir Philip Brocklehurst.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A casualty list was issued tonight, dated Oct. 22 and 23.

It reports 15 officers killed, 52 wounded, and 17 missing.

Among the wounded is Lieut. Sir Philip Lee Brocklehurst, who accompanied the British antarctic expedition in 1907.

Sir Philip Lee Brocklehurst is the head of a very old English family, settled in Cheshire and the adjoining counties since pre-Reformation times. He is the second Baronet, having succeeded his father on the latter's death in 1904. He was born in 1887, and was a member of the British antarctic expedition headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton.

There's something about them you'll like

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5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 24th St.
THE DOLLAR DINNER
Wine Included
Also Service

GREAT BATTLE RAGES IN POLAND

Russians Pursuing Retreating Germans Toward Frontier Force Heavy Fighting.

FIERCE BAYONET CHARGES

Villages Carried by Storm and Many Prisoners and Guns Taken, Petrograd Reports.

WINNING IN GALICIA, TOO

Austrian Resistance in Przemysl District Said to be Weakening, but Vienna Also Claims Successes.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 27.—The Havas Agency has received from Petrograd the following official communication issued in the Russian capital:

"The combats upon the routes leading to Piotrkow and Radom have assumed the character of a great battle, of which the front extends over 100 versts, (a verst is two-thirds of a mile,) from Rawa to Nowe Miasto and Bialobrzegi as far as the mouth of the River Ilianka.

"The evening of Oct. 24, north of Rawa, we attacked the Germans at the point of the bayonet, inflicting upon them considerable losses. In the village of Morchildlo alone we buried over 700 Germans.

"In a bayonet charge near the village of Maxsmerjeff we captured two batteries of machine guns.

"Our troops command the forest of Nemgowo, southeast of Rawa, where we took over 400 prisoners. In the forests between Radom and Kozenitz tenacious combats continue.

"We have progressed along the routes from Nova Alexandria, where we captured numerous prisoners and cannon.

"The stubborn resistance of the Austrians in Galicia is weakening and our troops are making vigorous progress in the region south of Sambor and Stari Miasto, where we took eleven cannons and many caissons.

"The entire valley of the River Spryne is covered with bodies of the enemy, estimated to aggregate at least 8,000.

"All attempts by the Germans to resume a partial offensive on the Eastern Prussian front have been repelled."

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (via Amsterdam and London.)—A report from general headquarters, dated today, says:

"In the eastern theatre of the war our offensive on Augustowo is progressing. The battle near Ivangorod is favorable, but till now there has been no decision

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 26.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy here tonight gave out the following Austrian official statement, which was received by wireless from Vienna:

"Our armies and strong German forces are now arranged in a nearly uninterrupted front from the Carpathians to the neighborhood of Plock (fifty miles northwest of Warsaw) against the Russians.

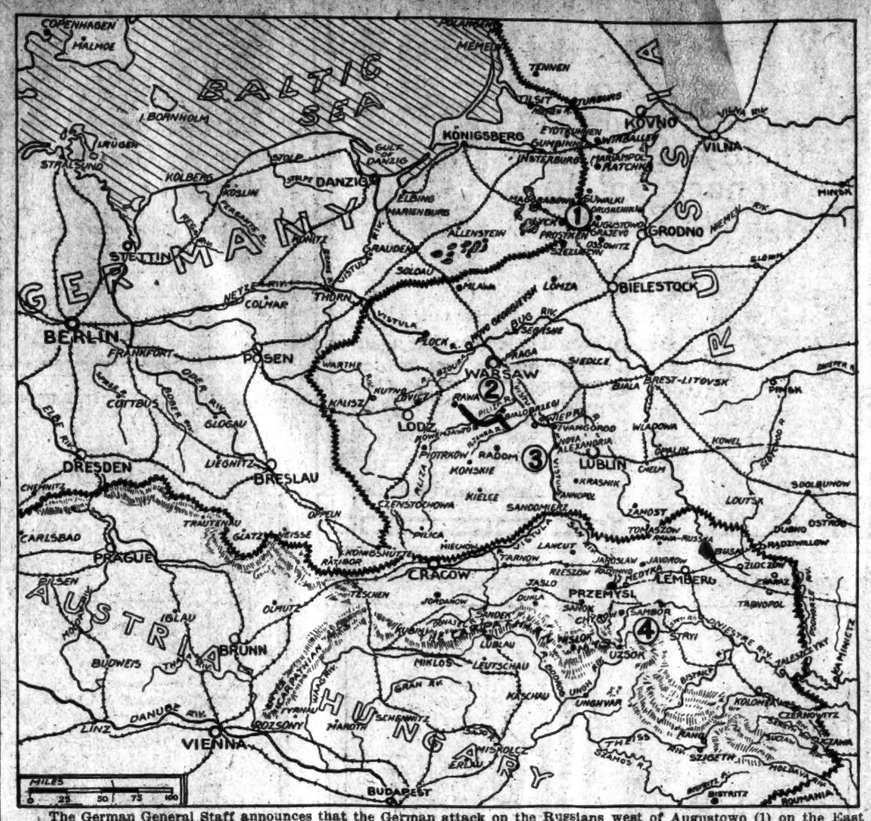
"Austrian troops again have gained several successes in Middle Galicia.

"Strong Servian and Montenegrin forces which had entered Southeastern Bosnia and harassed the population were defeated after a three days' battle and forced to retreat hastily.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam, the Vossiche Zeitung of Berlin says that the Russians, who had withdrawn most of their troops from Lemberg, have now sent 80,000 men there who are strenuously fortifying the town.

The Russians, the paper says, are clearly determined to keep Lemberg at all costs.

Scene of the Campaign in the East.



The German General Staff announces that the German attack on the Russians west of Augustowo (1) on the East Prussian frontier is progressing.

Russian Headquarters report a great battle raging in Poland from Rawa (2) to Nowe Miasto and Bialobrzegi as far as the mouth of the River Ilganka. Successful fighting is also going on along the routes leading from Novo Alexandria, (3.)

In Galicia, according to the Russian accounts, Austrian resistance is weakening, and vigorous progress is being made south of Sambor, (4.) The Austrians also claim successes in that region.

CROWN PRINCE'S FAILURE.

Planned the Advance on the Vistula to Divide Russian Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—According to news from Petrograd the German Crown Prince presided at an Austro-German council of war held on Sept. 14 at Radom, where a general advance upon the line of the Vistula was decided upon.

Accordingly the engineer corps and heavy artillery were rushed forward with the object of throwing bridges across the river. The plan was to divide the Russian Army, separating the forces of Warsaw and Galicia, but they failed utterly.

OFFERS HOME TO PRISONERS.

Mayor of Mantua Would Welcome Italians Released by Czar.

ROME, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Following Emperor Nicholas's offer to send to Italy soldiers of Italian descent captured in battle with the Austrians, the Mayor of Mantua has offered a house in which to lodge some of them.

The Emperor's offer has caused irritation in Vienna, where it is ascribed to Anglo-French machinations. The Austrian press complains that the Russians accord differential treatment to Austro-Hungarian prisoners, according to their nationality.

The Tribuna says Italy will welcome released Italian prisoners. The journal recalls that under Italian law every person of Italian nationality, even if an Austrian subject, automatically acquires Italian citizenship on entering Italy.

Signor Battisti, Deputy for Trent, in a speech at the Manzoni Theatre yesterday, gave a gloomy account of political and economic conditions in the Trentino, whose 500,000 Italians were forcibly joined to the Germans of the Tyrol, who outvoted and exploited them. The Triple Alliance, said Signor Battisti, was never signed by the Italian people, who placed its faith in the testaments of Garibaldi and Mazzini.

SERVIAN PRINCE'S BRAVERY.

George Was Wounded as He Led a Charge to Save Artillery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Dispatch to The London Standard).—A stirring account of how Prince George of Servia was wounded has been received here. The Prince left Belgrade on the morning of Sept. 19, and, motoring to the scene of the operations, was watching the fighting from an emminence when noticed.

Three Servian battalions were very hard pressed and in danger of losing their guns. He could not understand why a reserve battalion did not move to the rescue. Things were becoming critical and the Austrians were preparing to charge on the guns when, seizing a horse, the Prince galloped to the supporting battalion and asked the troops why they didn't move. They said they had neither officers nor orders.

Placing himself at their head the Prince ordered the soldiers to fix bayonets. The men hesitated, recognizing the Prince, whereupon, he cried:

"I am George of Servia. All those not afraid to follow me, charge!"

The battalion, electrified, sprang forward at the double quick and arriving in time to check the Austrian advance turned the engagement into a Servian victory. Practically the last shot fired wounded the Prince. He is now recovering.

CZAR THANKS BALTIC FLEET.

Has Prevented Germans from Gaining Definite Successes, He Says.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The following telegram has been sent by the Russian Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Grigorovitch, to the commander of the Russian Baltic fleet, according to a Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company:

"The Czar charges me to express to you and the fleet his gratitude for the activity, this Autumn season, in keeping to the sea, despite the dangers from mines and submarines.

"With skill and endurance the Baltic fleet has fulfilled the task of guarding the littoral and supporting the armies on land. Despite the enemy's numerical superiority and temerity he has obtained no definite successes. The Czar believes that God will bless with ultimate victory the Russian sailors, who are struggling for the glory of their dear country."

SUBMARINES IN TURKEY.

Germans Said to be Sending Them There in Sections by Rail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily News wires:

"I am informed from a reliable source that Germany has started to transport by rail submarines in pieces from Germany to Turkey.

The first parts of one of the submarines to arrive are being put together at the Nicomedias Arsenal, Smyrna.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The Germans are still forcing the fighting in the north and in the centre. The crossing of the Yyes Canal has been gained at enormous cost in lives.

In the fighting in Belgium and Northern France neither side has yet gained advantages that will have a determining influence upon the outcome. The same is true of the fighting in the Argonne, where the French have gained a local advantage in the valley of the Aisne River.

At St. Mihiel both sides are engaged in a desperate struggle to maintain their positions. If the French can hold on at Apremont and Thiaucourt in spite of the terrible bombardment from the Germany heavy artillery they can so obstruct the supply of the German troops at St. Mihiel as to force their retirement. The Germans, however, have a local superiority in heavy guns, and are making every effort to drive the French out of their positions by raking their lines with shell and shrapnel.

The maintenance of their advanced positions means so much for each side that the fighting in this Woevre district may be even more desperate than that in Belgium.

The closing up of the lines in Belgium and Northern France bids fair to bring the combatants there into an occupation of intrenched lines confronting each other, similar to the rest of the battle line. The Allies are still acting on the defensive, their various assaults being practically counter-attacks to check the German advances. The Germans are still fighting for a victory, while the Allies are fighting for time in which to bring their troops to a state of preparedness and training equal to that of their adversaries.

The advantage of numbers already lies with the Allies; when they have provided their armies at the front with the artillery, rifles, and other important items of equipment in which the Germans now excel, the superior numbers of the Allies will enable them to adopt the offensive with vigor.

The war has now lasted for twelve weeks, and the resources of the British Empire are now making her field armies a more important aid to the French cause. It would seem that the French and British would soon equal the Germans in every accessory of fighting, except possibly the 11-inch and 16-inch field howitzers. These require special tools, forgings, dies, and presses that must themselves be manufactured before the guns can be started.

When the time for the assumption of the offensive by the Allies comes, it seems probable that they will take advantage of their strength to send a strong army to try and turn the German left flank. By advancing down the Valley of the Rhine the French might be able to force the retirement of the Germans from their position in France, and at the same time would avoid part of the large losses that would be consequent upon frontal assaults upon the German entrenched positions.

Further news from the fighting in Poland shows that the German and Austrian Armies have been driven back along nearly all of the front from Warsaw to Galicia. This retirement has been directly to the rear and without any serious effect, so far as has yet developed, upon the fighting strength of the combined armies. It seems very probable that the muddy roads and the breakdown in the supply service have had as much to do with this retreat as have the Russian attacks. The present status is that the German thrust at Warsaw has been foiled, while the Russian riposte has forced their opponents to guard their flanks by a retreat. The final outcome of the campaign is far from being decided, but the advantage in numbers, artillery, and other accessories should lie with the Russians.

The news of fighting in Bosnia shows the effect of the Servian campaign in forcing Austria to retain part of her fighting strength in the south. The combined Servian and Montenegrin Armies have been making strenuous efforts to capture Serajevo, their ancient capital.

The success of the Austrians in driving back the invading forces at Kalinovik and Vishegrad in Southern Bosnia has apparently defeated the Servian campaign and should have important influence on the fighting in this theatre of operations.

It is noteworthy that the Servians and Montenegrins have defeated all attempts to invade their country. The main effort of the Austrians has been at Belgrade. This city is not only the capital of the country, but is also its manufacturing centre and arsenal. Its loss would, therefore, weaken the Servians both morally and materially. Its position on the main route of travel from Austria to the south side of the Danube made its possession essential to an Austrian invasion and has led the Austrians to make repeated efforts for its capture.

First, they bombarded the city from Semlin, while at Mitrovitsa on the west and at Semendria on the east they sent armies to cross the Save and the Danube to seize the Servian fortress from the rear. Driven back at Semendria and badly defeated at Sabatz, the Austrians next tried an invasion from the Bosnian border, but without success.

It is no new thing for Belgrade to be the objective of fierce fighting. The Theiss and the Danube from Hungary and the Drave and the Save from Slavonia bring to its portals routes of commerce, and also of invasion, that find their outlet to the south only up the valley of the Morava, the central district of Servia.

This was the route of the Turks in their advance toward Vienna in the fifteenth century, and here the Hungarian hero, John Hunyady, made his stand. For nearly four centuries Belgrade formed the principal fortress, defending the Turkish frontier on the north, against the returning wave of European invasion. It was only in 1867 that the Turks were forced back and the Servians gained possession of the fortress, which has since been their capital. Ever since then the Servians have worked to be ready to make a stand against the imminent Austrian invasion.

RIDDER BLAMES AMERICANS.

Thinks Some, Truckling to England, Prevented Ship Buying.

Herman Ridder, in The Staats-Zeitung, this morning, blames "those representatives of the American people who have truckled to England's blarney or her threats" for the loss of what he considers this country's greatest opportunity for material profit in the present war—the acquisition under the American flag of the many German ships of commerce made idle by the war. He says, in part:

The greatest benefit which we might have achieved from the conditions brought about by the war was not the capture of the always limited markets of China and South America, but the recrudescence of a fleet of commerce-carriers under the American flag which should have given us again the place on the seas which was once ours and which is demanded by our great and ever growing import and export trade.

The ships were at hand, interned in American harbors, and could have been purchased at cost or less. We talked of purchasing them—and then the word went forth from England that we should not. Why? Because the purchase price would supply German with further "sinews of war"? I do not think so. The German nation has shown that it needed the money less than we needed the ships. Our arms and ammunition factories were even then running full blast to turn out orders for England and her allies. A fair exchange would have been no breach of neutrality.

It was something else that moved England to place her veto upon the suggestion. It was her hysterical fear of competition. "Britannia Rules the Waves" and is determined to continue to do so.

MUST DESTROY BRITISH FLEET.

The Only Way, Pantaleoni Thinks, to Avert Germany's Ruin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Signor Pantaleoni, a leading Italian economist, examining the probable financial situation of the belligerents at the end of the war, considers that Germany and Austria, whether vanquished or victorious, will be ruined. Unless Germany destroys the British fleet Germany will have lost her colonies, her predominant commercial position in China, and her trade with America.

Great Britain will be all right in any case unless her fleet is destroyed. She will have German trade and German colonies. Her mines and factories will be uninjured. She will be a still greater colonial power and also a great military power as soon as her army is ready.

LONDON SHIP CODE NOT BINDING HERE

United States Never Formally Ratified the Declaration Drafted in 1909.

BUT NATIONS OBSERVE IT

Principal Rules Laid Down by Naval Conference Recognized by Belligerent Governments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The declaration signed by the delegates to the International Naval Conference, in which ten nations participated at London in 1909—otherwise known as the Declaration of London—is not binding on the United States.

This declaration and the International Prize Court Convention, while independently drafted, go hand in hand in the sense that the Declaration of London was intended as a code of rules for the Government of the proposed International Prize Court, which was to have been set up at The Hague, but which has never been created.

None of the great powers has ratified either the Declaration of London or the International Prize Court Convention. Inasmuch as the Senate of the United States "advised and consented" to the ratification of both these conventions, it has been contended by some that they were both binding on the United States. The facts of the matter are that after the United States Senate "advised and consented" to the ratification of the Declaration of London of 1909 and the International Prize Court Convention of 1907, both conventions were returned to the State Department, where they have remained without any exchange or ratifications.

Acting Secretary of State Lansing was asked about the matter today. He replied that the United States was not bound by the declaration. However, the principles laid down in the declaration are being generally followed by the American Government, and most of the belligerents are accepting most of its principles, although refusing to adopt the instruments as a whole or to be bound by certain of its provisions.

BOER REBELS ROUTED.

Their Leader, Maritz, Wounded, and Flees to German Territory.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 26.—It is officially announced that the rebel Lieut. Col. Maritz and his forces have been completely defeated at Kakamos, in the Gordonia district of Bechuanaland, by Union of South Africa troops.

Maritz was wounded in the engagement and fled to German territory, according to the statement.

CHINA MAKES A PROTEST.

Demands Surrender of Japanese Ship for Neutrality Violation.

PEKING, China, Oct. 26.—The Chinese Foreign Minister has demanded the surrender of a Japanese torpedo boat, with its crew, which entered Chinese waters and substituted the Japanese flag for the Chinese dragon and attempted to tow away the wrecked German torpedo boat S-90.

The S-90 was the torpedo boat which sank the Japanese cruiser Takachiho off the harbor of Kiao-Chau. The S-90 escaped from Tsing-tau and was beached in Chinese waters.

The Japanese Legation here, it is expected, will disregard the demand for the surrender of the Japanese vessel, as it has the other numerous Chinese protests.

BRITAIN STATES HER CASE.

Germany and Austria Accused in Blue Book—Narrative of Events.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Copies have been received here of a Blue Book issued by the British Government which contains, in addition to the "White Papers" that THE NEW YORK TIMES has printed, an "Introductory Narrative of Events" prepared by the Foreign Office in London that reviews the circumstances leading up to the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany. This document is full of interest because of the sidelights thrown on the events that helped to produce the great world conflict.

The "Introductory Narrative" begins with mention of the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his wife. "No crime," says the Narrative, "ever aroused deeper or more general horror throughout Europe; none has ever been less justified. Sympathy for Austria was universal. Both the Governments and the public opinion of Europe were ready to support her in any measures, however severe, which she might think it necessary to take for the punishment of the murderer and his accomplices."

The narrative also excuses the anti-Servian feeling that swept over Austria-Hungary. "It was a feeling based on patriotism and loyalty," it is stated. "Europe was disposed to excuse its exaggerations and to sympathize with its motives." Mention is made of the fact that the Austrian press "used the most unbridled language." Both the British and the German Governments, it is asserted, knew that peace might be disturbed.

The narrative states plainly that, though the attitude of public opinion in Austria was plain, and to a less degree it was plain also in Germany, the intentions of the Austrian Government remained obscure. The Austrian Foreign Office, the narrative says, maintained an attitude of reticence toward the British and Russian Ambassadors. Instances are given to show that in public statements officials of the Austrian Government indicated that a serious turn of events was probable. In these circumstances, "his Majesty's Government had largely to fall back on conjecture."

The British Government, after taking up the Austrian-Servian crisis with the various powers, found it necessary to wait for developments. The situation was as clear as it could be made "till Austria would consent to throw off her reticence." The British Government, according to the narrative, found nothing in the situation to indicate that, whatever Austria did, she would not know accurately the consequences of her action.

According to the British contention, the Balkan question was not acute. The facts of the European situation were the products of years of development, tested and retested during the last decade. Says the narrative: "Patient work might change them, but the product of years could not be pushed aside in a day. Yet two days were as much as Austria decided to allow for the task."

The rest of the narrative is taken up mostly with a review of the diplomatic negotiations set forth in the "White Papers."

Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, it is declared, refused to believe that the best road to European peace lay through a show of force on Great Britain's part. Great Britain contented herself with indicating clearly to Austria on July 27 and to Germany on July 29 that she could not engage to remain neutral in the event of a European conflagration. She "was not to pledge to our present Allies," the narrative declares, "but to Germany we gave three times—on the 30th July, the 31st July, and the 1st August—a clear warning of the effect which would be produced on our attitude and on the sentiment of the British people by a violation of the neutrality of Belgium."

The narrative concludes with a reference to the Czar's telegraphic assurance to King George that he had done all in his power to avert war. "It is right to say," the narrative says, "that his Majesty's Government believe this to be a true statement of the attitude both of Russia and France throughout this crisis. On the other hand, with every wish to be fair and just, it will be admitted that the responses of Germany and Austria gave no evidence of a sincere desire to save the peace of Europe."

GOT NO HAMBURG LINE GOLD

British Foreign Office Flatly Denies the Company's Assertions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British Foreign Office today gave a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES the following reply to the Hamburg-American Line's allegations that gold destined to pay travelers' checks held by Americans was seized by the British Government:

"No gold or credit balance belonging to the Hamburg-American Line has ever been commandeered or seized by his Majesty's Government."

It was also learned at the American Embassy that early in August representation was made to the British Foreign Office to know if money alleged to be on deposit to the credit of the Hamburg-American Company at a joint stock bank could be paid out to Americans holding the company's travelers' checks and return passages, and that the Foreign Office replied that upon investigation it had discovered that no balance existed to the Hamburg-American Company's credit, and consequently the question did not have to be decided.

Three weeks ago the Directors of the Hamburg-American Line in New York sent out a signed statement to the effect that the funds to meet the travelers' checks and refunded for passage tickets to American travelers had been sent from Hamburg to the London office. This money had been seized in the bank by the British Government and confiscated in spite of the protests that it belonged to citizens of the United States.

An official of the line said last night that recently a clerk from the London office arrived in New York and told how the funds were seized in London by the Government, and this was confirmed, it was said, by Ludwig Nissen, who investigated for the American Relief Committee in London, and who had tried to get the money released and failed. No specified amount was mentioned in the statement given out by the Directors in New York.

DENY ITALY WAS MENACED.

General Staff Did Not Plan Attack Because of Her Neutrality.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The following dispatch from Berlin has been received by the Marconi Wireless Company:

"It is officially denied that the German General Staff officers visited Trent, in the Italian Tyrol, with a view to arranging for the transportation of German troops in order to attack Italy because of Italy's neutrality. Reports to this effect, which have appeared in Italian papers, are described as inventions.

"It is reported from Madrid that France has more than 400,000 wounded and sick soldiers. Russia is considering the question of expatriating Germans in Austria, who reside in great numbers in the twenty-four frontier Governments."

ITALIANS LAND IN ALBANIA.

Expedition, It Is Asserted, Is for Relief and Sanitary Purposes.

ROME, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 2:18 A. M.—Avlona, Albania, was occupied yesterday by an Italian naval force.

The expedition is in the nature of a relief and sanitary organization, which purposes to aid the large population which has taken refuge in the city in order to escape the persecutions of the insurgents. These people are said to be in a deplorable state.

7,000,000 BELGIANS FACE STARVATION

Continued from Page 1.

contribution, the exact amount of which is not known. The commission therefore expects that the greater amount of the supplies for Belgium must come from neutral countries.

Piteous Scenes on Highways.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Reports to the Belgian Legation of the miserable condition of the inhabitants of the captured country, whose fields and storehouses have been ravaged and laid waste by four armies, have prompted the Belgian Minister, Mr. Havenith, to redouble his efforts to obtain funds for the relief of his destitute people.

The Minister has received a letter from a friend at the front, who, though 65 years of age, has enlisted in the army and placed his automobile, driving it himself, at the service of the military. After conducting the German officers who took part in the pourparlers for the surrender of Antwerp back to the German lines, he returned to Ostend. He described the condition of the country through which he passed.

"What can I say of Termonde?" he wrote. "In all that city there are only thirty houses standing. Or Aerschot, where nothing remains? And I have not seen the others—Louvain, Diest, Malines, &c. That which is most piteous is to encounter upon the highways one of the endless columns of refugees; poor old women carried in wheelbarrows; bicycles with cushions attached on which have been placed one and sometimes two little babies; carts containing household goods; cattle—a miserable, hopeless procession of inhabitants fleeing from villages that were being bombarded or burned."

TRY TO REASSURE ANTWERP.

Germans Making Efforts to Allay the People's Fears.

ROOSENDAAL, Holland, Oct. 26.—Thousands of Belgians are arriving today and other thousands are leaving here on the Holland railway trains. The Germans issued an order on Saturday that passengers must pay one franc (20 cents) for passage on the Holland line instead of riding free, but the traffic continues heavy both into Belgium and into Holland. A train each way is operated every daylight hour. All are crowded.

There are also great throngs on the highway, going and coming. The Germans have forbidden the entrance of automobiles into Antwerp. Otherwise they are apparently doing everything possible to help the Belgians. The latter seem highly suspicious of the Germans, despite the efforts of the Consuls of neutral countries to reassure them. Men and women having proper passports are permitted to go anywhere they wish. German soldiers and marines guard the railways and all the highways, scrutinizing the credentials of those who pass.

The unrest among the Belgians is charged by the Germans to alarming statements about them said to have been made in papers published by Belgian refugees in Holland.

Roosendaal, Esschen, Flushing, and other Dutch towns near the Belgian border are filled with Dutch soldiers, who are carefully patrolling the frontier to prevent aeroplanes from entering Holland or other violations of the country's neutrality.

Great uneasiness is exhibited by the Dutch in the vicinity of the Scheldt concerning the intentions of the Germans. This feeling has tended further to disturb the Belgian refugees, many of whom are anxious to reach England or other countries remote from the zone of the war.

The Belgians in Antwerp appear curious as well as alarmed regarding the Germans. They stand in great crowds quietly before the windows of the cafés, watching the German officers as they dine. The Germans visit all the hotels and cafés, mingling in a friendly way with the Belgians in an obvious effort to allay the latter's fears. They have ordered that a part of the street car system be operated and that the city be thoroughly lighted. No wholesale dealing is permitted in any goods that may possibly be of use to the army.

MAETERLINCK WOULD SERVE.

Asks King Albert to Allow Him to Join the Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVRE, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Maeterlinck wrote to King Albert asking for permission to join the Belgian Army, but his letter went astray or was intercepted.

He has just renewed the request to his Government, offering to undertake any sort of duty, even to driving a motor car to carry orders of headquarters to the front.

$25 Overcoats That Look Like $60

Made of muffler-soft, tufty-nap pure-wool fabrics, close-clinging or loose-swinging, with rippling, free-draping skirts.

Without a squeak of conscience the average tailor asks $60 for Overcoats of such smart style.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Chimneys Fireplaces and Fuel-Burning Apparatus

Fire Risk from these sources should be guarded against by periodic cleaning, inspection and repairs.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
209 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

200,000 AMERICANS AT CANADA'S CALL

Crossed Border to Enlist, and Can't Be Kept Out of Army, Says Gen. Hughes, in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Major Gen. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister for Defense, said today that it would be impossible to keep Americans from joining the ranks of Canadian volunteers.

"We are prepared to furnish 300,000 men," he said. "Fully 200,000 Americans have gone to Canada in the hope of joining the Canadian forces, and how will they be prevented from doing so if it is their desire to join?"

Gen. Hughes said the Canadians had a fine reception here and that the contingent was the object of great attraction in the camp at Salisbury. The General expects to return to Canada soon.

Many members of the Canadian contingent have visited London in the last few days. Relatives of some of the officers came to England to meet the troops when they arrived.

HANOTAUX TO AMERICANS.

Warns Against German Assertions About Allies and War's Cause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Gabriel Hanotaux, in a Figaro editorial headed "United to the End," addresses an appeal to Americans warning them against German attempts to divide the Allies or to insinuate that divisions already exist.

"In neutral countries," he says, "the Germans have adopted novel tactics, which consist mainly in violent abuse of England and Russia together with expression of respect for France, with whom they imply they are ready to make peace on terms not dishonoring. They seem unable to realise that any separate peace France made must be most dishonoring and is absolutely beyond the bounds of possibility.

"They are unable to understand that they and the Allies are making war on an entirely different basis. They aim at power and self-aggrandisement. Their object is booty. But the Allies are fighting for dignity, independence, and honor. Russia fights to free her Slav brethren, England that Europe be not enslaved, France to find again her divided brothers and develop herself peacefully. These three causes are inseparable and may be resolved into one, namely, the abolition of the German hegemony.

"In America German efforts are principally devoted to showing that England was responsible for the war. If they can prove this, they have little to fear of the verdict regarding France and Russia. But the latter had identically the same motives as England and share exactly the same responsibility. All will stand together absolutely in waging war or making peace. Let America understand this clearly, once for all."

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.—Advt.

If you could see the Germs in Your Throat

—if you might look, with microscopic vision, into the hidden chambers of the throat and see the malignant germ-life teeming there—as we see it, by proxy, in Professor Piorowski's experiments—the sight would more than convince you of the *vital* necessity of throat *protection*.

The throat is the germs' easiest route into the system. Germ destruction therefore becomes a duty of the first importance. And FORMAMINT, as Professor Piorowski has shown, is the most trustworthy means of achieving this throat "cleanliness."

Microphoto showing dust germs such as invade the throat.

Same plate showing no germ-life after the application of Formamint.

Little tablets, handy, pleasing in taste—they free in the saliva a most effective germicide that *disinfects* the most secluded corners of the throat. And taken occasionally, they not only soothe away irritation but *forestall* more serious ailments. Endorsed by over 10,000 physicians. 50 tablets for 50 cents—at all druggists.

From an article in "The Medical Record of Reviews," N. Y. Dec. 1911:
"I have found Formamint to be an excellent antiseptic and bactericide, harmless in its action, exceedingly pleasant to take, capable of relieving painful local symptoms quickly and permanently, and of shortening the duration of inflamed conditions of the throat."

From an article in "The Lancet" March 28th, 1908.
"The sole object of a medical lozenge is to keep part of the mouth or throat one desires to treat bathed for a time in a drug dissolved in the saliva. I know of only one medicated lozenge—FORMAMINT—which meets this requirement."

Write for FREE SAMPLE offered below.

A. WULFING & CO.
26 K Irving Place, New York
Affiliated with the Bauer Chemical Co. Makers of Sanatogen—the Food Tonic

FREE So that you may see how effective these pleasant Formamint Tablets are in mouth and throat troubles we will gladly mail you a generous sample tube on receipt of a 2c stamp to pay postage. Write for it today.

The Secret of the Coat Room

HERE is a secret of the coat room—a tip if you please.

* *

The $80 overcoat is making way for the $35 and $40 overcoat.

And the $50 overcoat is parleying with the $25 overcoat.

In plain words, the Weber and Heilbroner Fall overcoats, at $20 to $40, not only have caught up with the much higher-priced custom overcoats, but in all truth have a better "swing" than a great majority of the custom-made coats.

* *

Here are some light-weight slip-ons, of very fine imported Scotch cheviots, at $35—the chief difference between them and London-made coats being that these are better tailored.

Grays, greens and heather mixtures, and aristocratic overplaids.

The celebrated "warmth-without-weight" woolens, affected by the high-priced tailors.

* *

Other slip-ons, $25 up.

* *

A double-breasted, form fitting, braided overcoat for dress wear—dark Oxford and splendidly silk lined—$40.

* *

Fall overcoats for the theatre, for the motor car and for a promenade on the Avenue—and a full assortment of heavy Winter coats, $20 to $50.

Eleven Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

A.G.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

In the Shooting Box

The shrill whizzing of the canvas backs, the redheads and the mallards, as you nestle back of your barrier of reeds—

The cutting of the wind by the swiftest of wings—

The quick heartbeat as the birds swing low to the water!

The migrants from the North are passing—the royal sport of the year is here—duck shooting up and down the coast.

Guns, ammunition, clothing, boots, flasks, shooting stools—everything is at the Abercrombie & Fitch store to give you the utmost enjoyment of your bracing hours in the duck blind.

Selected Shot Guns at Reasonable Prices

Every American has sporting blood—and he is entitled to a good duck gun at a price he can afford.

Here are good, serviceable shot guns at $25—selected for sportsmen—and others at $35.

Whatever the price, this store fits a gun to you as it fits a sporting suit—with every consideration for your individual requirements.

The largest selection of shot guns in America, at prices ranging from $15 to $600.

The handmade Lang shot gun from London—the finest gun in the world—for which this store is sole American agent.

Complete Outfits for the North Woods, including the famous Jeffery's rifle.

Autumn Sport Clothes for Women

Country suits, golf suits, motoring suits, hunting suits, riding habits—exclusive new A. & F. models in Tweeds, forestry cloth, Innsbrouck and Engladine cloths and corduroys.

Fabrics and models which have made a new standard in sports apparel.

Sporting topcoats of Cumberland, Harris and Kitty Gordon Tweeds and Irish fleece.

Sweater coats in the new sporting colors.

Smart hats, specially designed by A. & F., for every sporting costume.

Shoes for every conceivable sporting purpose—the best known line in the world.

Abercrombie & Fitch Sporting Novelties

An ever-changing assortment of articles for personal use, travel, the den and the country house.

Pompeian bronze pipe-smoker's ash tray—the first practical rest for a pipe in use—rich green color, $2.

Musical alarm clocks and brushes, dachshund cigar-lighters, limousine cases, games, sport scarfpins and waistcoat buttons—unlimited assortments of gift things.

Write for New Booklet on Fall and Winter Sports Clothes for Women

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

RED CROSS SENDS $66,000 TO EUROPE

Money Will Be Used for Relief Work in England, France, Germany, and Austria.

SUPPLIES TO GO TO RUSSIA

Children Give Up Desserts to Aid Belgians—Salvation Army Collects Bandages.

Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Red Cross, forwarded $66,000 by cable to the American Ambassadors yesterday for the relief of suffering in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria. To Ambassador Herrick in Paris $25,000 was sent to be applied to the maintenance fund of the American Hospital in that city. Ambassador Page received $10,000 for the American Hospital in Paignton, England, and $10,000 was sent to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin for the American Hospital in Munich. He received $10,000 more for the American Red Cross units serving with the German Army. Ambassador Penfield in Vienna received $10,000 for relief work in that country.

The American colony in Petrograd has established a small hospital in that city, and for this institution the American Red Cross will ship on the steamship Czar, which sails today, 200 pounds of bandages, 400 yards of gauze, two cases of assorted drugs, and a consignment of sheets, pillow cases, blankets, and other hospital supplies.

Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross, issued this statement yesterday in regard to a contemplated "Chinese Fête," which, it had been said, was to be given in this city under the auspices of the Red Cross:

Through a misunderstanding, those originating the Chinese fete for the benefit of the war relief work of the American Red Cross utilized letterheads, using the emblem, giving the names of the Red Cross officials, and also stating that the fete was under the auspices of the Red Cross. The attention of the Executive Committee of the Chinese fete, consisting of the following gentlemen, Herbert D. Miner, M. J. Sulzer, Morton Belmont Sulzer, and Dr. C. D. Gray, was called to this misunderstanding, and they declared their intention of removing the emblem, the names of the officers, and the statement "Under the auspices of the Red Cross" from the future literature used by the committee.

The committee also decided to revert to the original intention of giving the fete for the benefit of the war relief work. It was at the suggestion of the American Red Cross that the funds should be given to the Chinese famine relief, that the change had been made, but as prizes had already been promised by those interested in the war relief work, and because of the general interest in this relief, it was deemed advisable by the Executive Committee to revert to the original purpose regarding the uses of the proceeds of this benefit.

The policy of the American Red Cross, where offers are made of entertainments, is to accept with gratitude as a donation the proceeds of such entertainments, but always with the understanding that they are not given under the auspices of the Red Cross. The Executive Committee of the Chinese fete assume all expenses and obligations regarding the fete. Seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds are to be donated to the American Red Cross; the remaining 25 per cent. is to go to the payment of all necessary expenses.

Red Cross Subscriptions.

Subscriptions of $920.99 were received yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York branch of the Red Cross for the European fund of the national organization. This makes the total amount of New York's contribution to the fund, $283,868.90. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Schiff at 52 William Street or 120 East Twenty-second Street. These persons subscribed yesterday:

David M. Hyman	$250
[illegible]	211
Union Club, Hartford, Conn.	100
St. John's Church, Montclair, N. J.	44
Sunday School of the Holy Faith, Bayonne, N. J.	25
Congregation of Christ Church, Andover, Mass.	21
Daughters of the King's Daughters, St. Paul's M. E. Church, New York City	20
Anonymous	20
Congregational Church, Wells River, Vt.	17
Mother's Club, Rutgers, Presbyterian Church	15
South Third St. Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn	10
Isabelle G. Ross	11
I. K.	10
Mrs. Alice Gomes	5
Rosalie S. Willson	2
G. H. Wensley	1

A novel method of saving for the Belgian Relief Fund was suggested in a letter received yesterday by the Belgian Relief Committee from a New York business man, who said that his children had decided to go without desserts until the close of the war in order that household money so saved might be turned into the fund. He said the committee might expect $5 a month from this source. A man in a Southern State wrote the committee that he could send either a carload of apples or $500. In response to the committee's reply a check for $500 was received.

The Belgian Fund.

All subscriptions to the Belgian Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, at 8-10 Bridge Street. The fund amounts now to $313,971, of which $3,712 was received yesterday from these persons and organizations:

Bangor (Me.) Fund	$1,295
Anonymous	100
Sara E. White	10
Florence Purington	20
Ellen King	25
Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Davis	10
David M. Hyman	100
J. V. H.	400
E. A. Westcott	6
Penrose Baldwin	5
W. T. Humphreys	1
Elisabeth F. Ryan	1
M. J. Humphreys	1
James G. Cooke	1
A. Friend	10
W. J. Duncan	5
Ascension Church, West Park, N. Y.	20
Mrs. M. Kimball	75
Laboratory of Thos. A. Edison	22
Rev. and Mrs. W. I. Chamberlain	5
J. L. L.	100
Leon Lauterstein	10
Mrs. L. S. Scott	50
Sympathizer	1
Samuel Haas	10
R. P. C. and H. B. C.	50
Emma M. Silberman	2
B. F. Gilkeson	2
Children's Fair, New Haven	23
A. S. Hamilton	10
Cash	5
Henry W. Sykes	10
Henry Kahn	23
Gertrude Hirst	10
Frank Gills	10
Entertainment by Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Mrs. T. Sheffield, and Mrs. G. S. Palmer	200
Franklin Reformed Church, Nutley, N. J.	17
M. Richardson	3
W. C. Mason	5
Mrs. B. A. Mason	5
Annie M. Yules	50
Alfred E. Horan	5
F. H. White	2
S. D. Green	10
E. R. T.	25
Mrs. W. F. Willcox	100
Dr. R. M. Wiley	1
Sympathizer	25
T. J. Daley	5
H. E. Duncan	2
J. B. Haig, Jr.	5
Mrs. W. E. Green	10
Anonymous	10
Mrs. S. C. Paine	10
Mrs. I. B. Tiedeman	5
I. B. Tiedeman	5
Dr. A. A. Herzfeld	10
Dr. A. Reich	3
Emma R. Leslie	25
Margaret M. Tuttle	25
G. M. Allen	25
Elleha Flagg	2
Moore & Stolle	11
Mrs. S. R. Weed	50
S. S. W.	10
Mrs. J. L. Jerome	11
Frank De Peeve	25
V. V. I. and C. T.	17

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MME. VANDERVELDE.

H. S. May	$3
H. W. Hooker	45

BOISSEVAIN FUND.

Henry T. Sloane	$100

For the Paris Hospital.

Contributions to the fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $2,378 which brought the total sum collected to $104,347. These persons subscribed yesterday:

Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall	$250
J. G. Milburn	250
Edith Bangs	20
Fannie E. Merrill	50
Amelia Merrill	50
Annie W. Merrill	50
Mrs. H. E. Griswold	25
Mrs. Halstead Dory	2
Elisabethport Banking Co.	10
Mrs. W. H. Haskin	25
F. R. Sircom	5
Charles Stiefenfield	25
A. L. Hemingway	5
C. D. Williams	50
Alice Benjamin	100
H. F. Webster	100
E. E. Gummell	5
Anna G. Richmond	5
Marguerite Sykes	2
Cash	5
E. S. Ballard	2
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lamb	200
Mr. and Mrs. J. Gill	2
H. A. Moody	25
Caroline H. P. Dale	25
W. H.	5
M. M. H.	5
William Clark, Jr.	100
Mrs. Peirce	500
Mr. Pell, Mrs. Pell and Miss Pell	5
Harrison Parker	5
Miss Schiff	5
Miss Schiff-Warburg	20
Mrs. Ed. P.	625
Miss C. C.	20
S. A. F.	25
A. H. McVitty	500
Annie B. Pitkin	100
H. Clegg	10
Pierre Lambrechts	5
Alfred Deisel	1
Cash	10
Lewis Mfg. Co.	100
Mr. and Mrs. J. Cherlier	10
C. L. B.	5
R. H. Clarke	10
A. S. Hoffman	10
M. B. A.	2
Anonymous	10
Mrs. A. H. Hurdy	5
Mrs. C. L. Adams	50
Charlotte Goodrich	10
Central Epis. Normal School	37
Collected by C. M.	5
Mrs. Thomson	1
M. and A. M. B.	5
Miss Eda Eads	5
C. H. Collins	5
Christ Ch., Short Hills, N. J.	5
O. E. Edwards, Jr.	5
J. W. Sullivan	5
J. O. Beaty	2
Dorothea C. Norris	15
E. A. Scheile	10
Mrs. D. M. Hitchcock	50
S. D. Schoonmaker	4
Charles Kemp	5
Marie L. Kemp	50
J. C. Leslie	
Accts. Printing & Systematizing Co.	10
E. A. Hemphill	10
Charles Mercier	10
J. S. F.	1
E. S.	1
Cash	1
E. B. Schwind	5
Blanche Hilbert	10
R. D. H.	1
Anita Pollitzer	5
A Friend	2
Miss B. Heard	5
F. R. Upton	5
C. F. R.	2
Miss F. B. Titus	2
E. D. A.	5
Miss B. Salisbury	1
F. M. Brown	5
J. W. H.	5
W. L. Bogert	5
Lucy C. Headley	10
John C. McKeon	25
Allen A. Stevens	20
H. C. Lewis	3
R. D. Mailey	12
C. Richardson	1
J. M. Fleming	1
T. H. Child	1
A. Tooley	3
Home Music Co.	5
Miss F. E. Corson	5
Oscar Jacobson	5
Miss C. H. Barmiento	100
Estelle M. Crockett	10
Annie A. Conkan	15
George Rawal	15
Margaret McGrilles and friends	20

Salvation Army Gets Bandages.

In response to an appeal sent to every city and village in the United States by Miss Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army for donations of old linen for bandages for use in the war, linen enough to make 20,000 bandages was received at the Salvation Army headquarters in Fourteenth Street yesterday. The bandages will be given to the Red Cross. A sterilizing plant through which all the linen will be passed before it is made into bandages will be installed. The French Line has offered to carry all of the supplies for the Allies in France free of charge, and Ambassador Herrick sent word by cable that he would facilitate the transportation of the supplies. Among those assisting Miss Booth in this work are Mrs. Charles P. Taft, Mrs. William Grant Brown, and Miss Florence Burnney.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $27,904, of which $39,50 was received yesterday from these persons:

Louise Condray	$5
Mrs. Jenney	5
Charles Lemp	2
Marie L. Lemp	2
Miss Edith Bangs	22
Frank Depew	25
Miss A. F. Taft	10
Trend Magazine Co.	1
Mrs. Cadwalader Jones	10

A meeting of Auxiliary No. 1 of the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund will be held on Thursday night at 8:30 o'clock, in the assembly room of the United Charities Building at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street is the Treasurer of the fund in this country.

BELGIAN REFUGEES HERE.

Many Families Coming to America to Begin Life Over Again.

Numbers of Belgian refugees are arriving in New York on practically every steamship from British, Dutch, and French ports. They are, as a rule, the best type of the Belgian rural class, who, having lost all they have in their native land, as a result of the war, have come to the United States in the hope of finding an opportunity to begin life over again.

Every day newly arrived refugees report at the offices of the Belgian Bureau, 8-10 Bridge Street, and appeal to the Rev. Father Stillemans, President of the bureau, for aid in getting work of some kind. Father Stillemans is bending every effort to get the work for them in the farming part of the State or nearby States if possible.

AN ARROW Notch COLLAR

They have the same domestic laundry finish that is the distinguishing quality mark of the higher-priced collars.

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MEETING HISSES HER FOR ATROCITY TALK

American Women of German Descent Resent Speaker's Attack on Kaiser's Troops.

OUR 'UNFAIRNESS' ASSAILED

General Conditions in Europe Made the War Unavoidable, Says Dr. Emanuel Baruch.

The Association of American Women of German Descent held its first meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday. Most of the speakers denounced the American press for "unfairness" toward the German cause and were enthusiastically applauded, but Mrs. Gerard Bancker of the Federation of Women's Clubs threw the meeting into an uproar by assailing the Kaiser's soldiers for atrocities.

"I believe that the women in this country should be neutral," said Mrs. Bancker. "That is the President's wish. As for denouncing the statements made that the Germans have committed atrocities, my sister has just come home from Belgium, and there, in the hospitals, she saw children who had had their hands cut off and women horribly mutilated."

Mrs. Bancker might have continued, but at that point a great wave of hissing stopped her, and there was such a hubbub in the room that she was compelled to sit down.

Dr. Frederick Vezin of Düsseldorf, an earlier speaker, said that the American people were being gulled."

Dr. Hans Heinz Ewers, a poet, said that the reason "this country is dead against Germany" is because of a misunderstanding of the expression Pan-Germanism, which he explained. He read a poem entitled "Tremble, Ye Britons."

Dr. Emanuel Baruch also made a speech, in which he said that general conditions made the war unavoidable, and that no one nation or individual had started it, least of all the Kaiser, of whom he spoke with warmth.

ORDER TO KILL WOUNDED.

French Say German Prisoners Have Sworn It Was Given to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The French Embassy tonight issued this announcement, which was received from the Foreign Office at Bordeaux:

A report appeared in the press some time ago, according to which Gen. Stenger, commanding a brigade of the German Army in France, had issued an order to his troops prescribing o them to give no quarter to any prisoners, but to shoot them all and to finish the wounded.

An "official statement" from Berlin, via Sayville, was issued thereupon, declaring that this was an "impudent lie."

The atrocious order had nevertheless really been given and carried out, and proof of it is in the hands of the French Government. Over twenty German prisoners of the 112th and 142d Regiments of infantry (forming the Stenger brigade) are now held in France at Montbrison and Saint Etienne. They have declared under oath before the Magistrate that this order was actually issued on the 26th of August, and that, in accordance with it all the French wounded found that day were at once dispatched. Officers, and notably Capt. Curtius of the 112th Regiment, personally superintended the execution of the order.

German property in France taken over by the French Government has not been confiscated, but merely taken into trusteeship for its protection, according to another statement from the French Embassy today, supplementing a dispatch from the Foreign Office at Bordeaux, describing seizure of French property by the Germans in Alsace-Lorraine. The dispatch was as follows:

"The German Government, according to reports received from Switzerland, intends to seize personal and real estates belonging to the French in Alsace-Lorraine in reprisal for the seizure of German property in France. I consider it hardly necessary to state that the French official Government circular of the 14th of October referred to by the Germans merely enforced protectionary measures for placing German property situated in France under trusteeship of the Government."

ANIMAL HOSPITAL TO CLOSE

Women's League Curtails Work Owing to the War.

Mrs. James Speyer, President of the New York Women's League for Animals, sent this letter yesterday to the members:

"The terrible war which is afflicting some of the leading nations is bringing distress and suffering to thousands in Europe. It is also affecting business conditions in our own country and many are the appeals that are being made to the kind-hearted men and women of New York to help the unemployed and for suffering humanity in this city and abroad.

"In view of these circumstances the Board of Directors of the league has decided to close temporarily the Free Hospital for Animals at 350 Lafayette Street and not to send out the usual notices for annual subscriptions at present.

"The Board of Directors hopes, however, to keep the Free Dispensary for Animals open for a few hours each day in order not entirely to deprive the poorer people of free treatment and care for their work animals and pets. The educational work will also continue, as well as other activities which are so largely and efficiently carried on by volunteer workers among the devoted members."

THAR'S two places whar you can *always* find sympathy—in the dictionary an' in a pipe o' VELVET.

Velvet Joe

For there's solid solace in that aged-in-the-wood mellowness which changes Kentucky's *Burley de Luxe* into VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

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ELDERLY MEN and WOMEN require *warmth* and *protection* in their choice of

UNDERWEAR

Buy "*American Hosiery*"

Made of the purest white *Merino Wool* and as heavy as required, thereby heating the body and warding off chills. Trade Mark "AMHO."

Leading stores everywhere.

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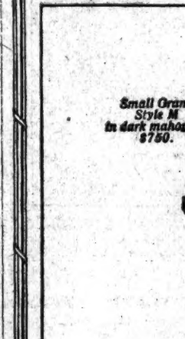
225 Fourth Avenue, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

The Sherman Statue

in the plaza at Fifth Avenue and 59th Street is in front of the property which we are offering for rent from May 1st. The entire property, Nos. 784 and 785, with 50 feet on 59th Street, is available. But perhaps you may prefer the store only.

Horace S. Ely & Co.
21 Liberty St. 489 Fifth Ave.



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This has the unexcelled tone and the perfect workmanship of every Steinway, and differs from the others only in size, design and price. It is the smallest Steinway Grand made, with 7⅓ octaves and all the tested Steinway improvements and patents.

To the music lover it means the world's ideal Grand piano at an exceedingly moderate price, $750.

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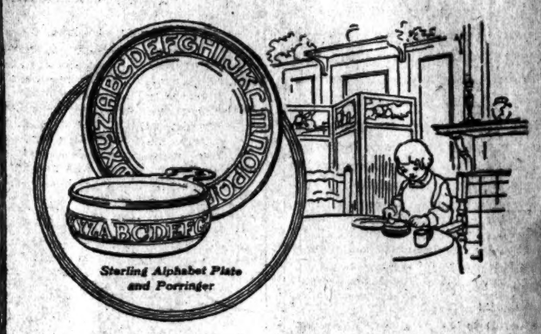

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Almost any day that you enter one of our stores you will find articles just in from our factory. Fresh, original gifts that are far removed from the hackneyed and commonplace—these you are sure to find in Reed & Barton stores. Think of that when next you are racking your brain for some special gift to suit some special occasion.

$11 Sterling Silver Alphabet Plate. Letters of the alphabet etched on rim. Alphabet Porringer to match, $14. Both may also be had in Plain sterling silver, hand Engraved, or hand Hammered. A worth-while gift for baby.

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ABOVE FORTY-FIFTH STREET

An English last with a difference—not much but enough to lift it out of the commonplace. A glance at the illustration will show it. Made in mahogany Russia calf.

Seven-fifty a pair.

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-four years of constant improvement.

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New Ideas From Abroad

Direct from our factory at Grenoble, France. An imported French Kid in 10-button Mousquetaire style with contrasting embroidery. 3.00 a Pair

We have copied this glove in a 6-button length, and by changing from Mousquetaire to Sacque wrist and adding a front gore of color to match the embroidery we have produced

"The Fielder"—2.50 a Pair

In this glove you get the full measure of quality plus the extra style, and the 6-button length is adaptable to the new sleeve.

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For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. When you need shoes, call at any one of W. L. Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes in all leathers, sizes and widths.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

If you could visit W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

$3.50 $3.75 $4.00
$4.50 & $5 SHOES

NO INCREASE IN PRICES

NO CHANGE IN QUALITY

THE WINDSOR THE YALE THE HARVARD

BOYS' SHOES $3.00 $2.50 $2.00
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail and why you can save money on your footwear. W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
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421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl.
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New shipments have just been received from Trefousse et Cie., Chaumont, France, who manufacture these Gloves exclusively for B. Altman & Co.

Correct styles. Finest qualities.

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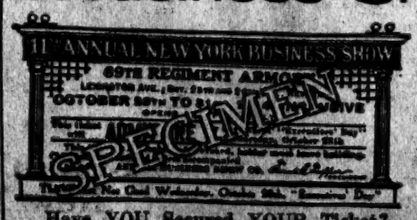
Women's Button Boots at $3.65 pair

CONSISTING of high grade patent leather and dull calfskin, fashioned on the smartest custom lasts and made with tops of imported cloth, in black, fawn and gray with Cuban Louis heels.

Also fifteen styles in conservative and two-toned effects, to be discontinued from regular stock.

Former prices were from $5.00 to 10.00

Business Show



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MRS. CARMAN OUT ON $25,000 BAIL

With Husband, She Will Motor Today to His Farm at Raven Rock, N. J.

SAYS SHE SEEKS NEW TRIAL

Husband Declares She Insists on Vindication So as to Remain in Freeport.

CURIOUS CROWDS SEE PARTY

Await Alleged Slayer in Brooklyn, Where Her Friends Give Bonds, and at Her Home.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Florence C. Carman, who was released from the Nassau County Jail at Mineola today under $25,000 bail, will leave tomorrow for the Carman farm, at Raven Rock, N. J., near Lambertville, Penn., accompanied by Dr. Carman, Mrs. Ida B. Powell, her sister, and George M. Levy, her junior counsel.

"I want to take her away for a quiet week," Dr. Carman said tonight. "We will go all of the way in one of my cars. We expect to return to Freeport on Saturday, though we may change our plans. Florence is feeling very badly about the disagreement of the jury, and insists that the District Attorney must hold a new trial to vindicate her, for she wants to go on living right here in Freeport, and does not want to be compromised in the eyes of her lifelong friends."

It was a few minutes before 1 o'clock this afternoon that Mrs. Carman walked from Justice Charles H. Kelby's chamber in the court building in Brooklyn, free to go to her home in Freeport for the first time since the second Grand Jury strengthened the original manslaughter indictment for the slaying of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey to an indictment for murder in the first degree more than a month ago. She seemed more cheerful than she had appeared since her case went to the jury, and she assured friends that she would be home for dinner Sunday.

Bail Quickly Arranged.

The arranging of bail required only a few minutes. Mrs. Carman was taken from the jail at 11:20 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by Sheriff Pettit in his automobile, and in another automobile, which went ahead, were Mr. Levy, Smith Cox, and Ernest Randall, two of Mrs. Carman's Freeport friends; District Attorney Smith, and Samuel Ransom, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Nassau County, whose presence was required because, from the legal point of view, the bail was accepted in the Nassau County Court itself. The two machines reached the Court House in Brooklyn at 12:40 and, to avoid attracting attention, went to the rear entrance of the building on Livingston Street. A large crowd, however, was waiting in double lines at the entrance to the Court House. Mrs. Carman alighted from the car at the corner of Livingston and Court Streets. Freeport property was put up as bail by Messrs. Cox and Randall, who gave the $20,000 bail on which she was released after the first indictment for manslaughter.

District Attorney Smith offered no opposition to her release. He remained in the Justice's chamber after the rest of the party had left. It was believed that he was discussing the advisability of holding a new trial with Justice Kelby. On reaching his home in Hempstead later Mr. Smith said:

"While we have not yet made any definite decision regarding a new trial, I can say that one probably will be held in December, before Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane. I think the best interests of the public as well as the defendant can be best served by deciding the issue as early as possible."

Mrs. Carman made no effort to hide from a battery of cameras as she left the Brooklyn Court House and went to the automobile of Mr. Randall across the street. She was smiling slightly, and held her head erect. Henry Uterhart, one of the Carman counsel, bade her good-bye at the curb, and Mrs. Carman, Mr. Levy, Mr. Ransom, and Mr. Randall started back for Freeport. They stopped off at the Bedford Rest, Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, for dinner.

Eager for a New Trial.

Mr. Levy said Mrs. Carman was nervous and in no condition to make a statement, but he announced on her behalf that she was eager for a new trial in the hope that she would be acquitted. She ate heartily for the first time since Saturday and chatted a little at the meal. There were only a few persons in the dining room, and it was not until she was about to leave an hour later that somebody recognized her from pictures that had been printed. Word was passed around quickly, and she again became the centre of curious gazes. The party left at 2:20, went first to Mineola to take the clerk back to the Court House, and then drove directly to Freeport, passing within a short distance of the graveyard outside of Hempstead in which Mrs. Bailey was buried.

For two hours several little groups of persons had waited in front of the Carman house to catch a glimpse of Mrs. Carman. When the automobile arrived at 3:45 a policeman tried to prevent other automobiles from drawing up in front of the house, but he was unable to prevent a temporary blockade, for the Carman home had become known to most of the motorists using the Merrick Road, and for months whenever a crowd gathered near the house passing autoists had stopped to inquire about the developments in the case.

Mrs. Carman hurried in the side door to a half tearful, half joyous welcome by her little daughter Elizabeth, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Platt Conklin, and her sister. It had been Dr. Carman's intention to have Elizabeth go to the farm with her mother, but Mrs. Carman would not agree to allow the child to miss a week at school.

District Attorney Smith said he had not investigated the rumor that nine jurors had discussed the case among themselves after hearing Mrs. Carman's story on the stand Thursday and had agreed then to vote for acquittal. He intended to make inquiry among the men who were on the jury tomorrow. Such action by the jurymen would have been in violation of Justice Kelby's orders. The juryman who was said to have told the story denied it emphatically last night.

A report that William B. Bailey, husband of Mrs. Bailey, would drop the case was denied by him at his home in Hempstead today.

"It would not be justice to my wife's memory and to my children," he said. "The matter of a new trial is in the hands of the District Attorney, but we, Mrs. Bailey's relatives, will do anything in our power to convict this woman."

SING SING AUDITOR JAILED IN CONTEMPT

J. J. Malloy Refuses to Answer Queries About Privileges of David A. Sullivan.

EX-BANKER'S "JOY RIDES"

His Alleged Business Operations from Prison Investigated in Grand Larceny Allegations.

John J. Malloy, auditor of Sing Sing Prison, was committed to the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday by County Judge Roy for refusing to answer questions put to him by District Attorney Cropsey in an investigation begun by the Kings County Grand Jury into a complaint of grand larceny against David A. Sullivan, former bank President of Brooklyn. Vincent Stowe, a doorkeeper at Sing Sing, was threatened with jail if he persisted in refusing to answer questions, and on a return visit to the Grand Jury room he gave the information wanted.

The order committing Malloy to jail stated that he refused to testify "in relation to a matter and complaint of grand larceny against David A. Sullivan for feloniously stealing and appropriating money and property which were of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank." This institution collapsed under Sullivan's administration, and reorganized under the name of the Union Bank, with Edward M. Grout as President. It closed its doors a second time in 1910 owing $4,000,000 to 23,000 depositors. The second failure was attributed to worthless securities handed down from the previous administration of the institution under Sullivan.

For six months, at least, Sullivan has been allowed to conduct his private business interests, with the aid of his former secretary and confidential stenographer in the bank, Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, according to the information lodged with District Attorney Cropsey. Both Mr. Cropsey, who investigated the Union Bank's affairs two years ago, with Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein, and the Depositors' Association, discovered recently certain mortgages which they contended belonged to the bank and had turned up under Sullivan's control.

Glynn Ordered Inquiry.

Gov. Glynn ordered an investigation of reports that Sullivan had "joy rides," with other privileges. On several of Sullivan's auto trips in the last month he is said to have seen Miss Burkhardt, and it is alleged that after his "incarceration" an agent of the ex-banker continued to collect the interest on the mortgages.

Assistant District Attorney Goldstein went to Sing Sing to see Sullivan. He complained of the treatment he received from the prison officials, and failed to get the information he wanted. Mr. Cropsey thereupon subpoenaed the prison officials to appear before the Grand Jury.

Malloy refused to answer questions regarding the rules and regulations. He refused to tell who accompanied Sullivan on his automobile trips while the ex-banker was supposed to be behind prison walls. When he persisted in his attitude he was taken before Judge Roy, who directed him to answer the questions or be committed to jail. Malloy went before the Grand Jury a second time, but remained obdurate, and was taken again before Judge Roy.

Accompanying Malloy to the court the second time were the Grand Jurors, a stenographer, and District Attorney Cropsey, and a report of the prison official's "contumacious conduct" was made to the court. Some of the questions which Malloy refused to answer satisfactorily were recited. After he admitted that he saw Sullivan in the prison touring car, he was asked:

"Who else have you seen in the automobile?"

"The questions pertaining to the Warden and the officers at Sing Sing Prison," he said, "I must decline to answer for the reason it is without the jurisdiction of Kings County and unless I am represented by counsel."

"Have you seen any one else in it?"

Acting on Clerk's Advice.

"I must decline to answer that question."

"You are doing this under advice?"

"Yes, sir."

"Whose?"

"Mr. Watson's."

"Who is Mr. Watson?"

"Confidential clerk to Warden McCormick."

"What did the Warden say to you and you to him?"

"I decline to answer."

"Malloy, I think you are very foolish to allow yourself to be used as a buffer in this way," said Judge Roy.

"It is your duty to tell all you know as an official. I shall have to commit you to jail."

Malloy was committed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison, where he is to be detained until he answers the questions.

On his second appearance in the Grand Jury room Stowe testified in a manner that was entirely satisfactory to the District Attorney. Mr. Cropsey said the information drawn from the witness was "highly interesting." The Grand Jury will continue the investigation today, and Mr. Cropsey said it was his intention to call other officials of Sing Sing Prison to testify.

District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County, speaking at a political meeting last night at Prospect Hall, 261 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, said:

"Gov. Glynn, while campaigning in Westchester County, had with him several men whose identity I am trying to find out. I am not prepared to say that Sullivan was one of those men, but I am working on it. Even if Sullivan did accompany Gov. Glynn on his campaign tour I don't think he was introduced to the Governor as Convict No. so and so, but as Mr. Sullivan. Neither is it to be supposed that he wore a convict's uniform, but citizen's clothes."

Mr. Cropsey said the Governor could rectify the whole situation caused by refusal of witnesses to testify concerning Sullivan. If there was nothing to conceal, he argued, they would not be afraid to make full statements under oath.

RILEY REPORTS TO GOVERNOR.

Says Sullivan Has Been Warden McCormick's Chauffeur.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—After a hurried trip to Sing Sing Prison today Supt. Riley prepared for presentation to Gov. Glynn a report of the treatment accorded David A. Sullivan. In the report Mr. Riley finds that Sullivan on several occasions accompanied the Warden and his family to their home in Yonkers, acting as chauffeur. This is, so far as I can learn, the extent of the favors shown Sullivan.

"Warden McCormick states that Sullivan has never consulted him or talked with him about his business affairs, and that he knows nothing about efforts of depositors to trace assets other than the statements made in the morning papers.

"It has been my policy to have convicts, so far as practicable, do every kind of work connected with the prisons and to employ civilians only when absolutely necessary. The motor truck used in connection with Sing Sing has been operated by a convict for several years, so that there was nothing unusual in the employment of Sullivan as chauffeur except that he had been a man of some prominence prior to his conviction.

"Warden McCormick gives as his reason for employing Sullivan as chauffeur that there are no employes connected with the prison who know how to operate a car."

Comedian's Widow Left Only $250.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Aida Overton Walker, widow of George Walker, the comedian, who died on Oct. 11, were granted yesterday in the Surrogates' Court to her uncle, John W. Overton. Mrs. Walker died possessed of only $250 in personal property, and had no real estate, according to the papers. Her husband, of the comedy team of Williams and Walker, died at the Islip Sanitarium, Long Island, Jan. 6, 1911.

BIDS WIFE TO DRINK AS HE DIES OF POISON

Frederick Price Ends Life with "Wild Cherry Juice" Because of Business Worry.

SPOONFUL MAKES WIFE ILL

Its Bitter Taste Makes Her Refuse to Take More—Dr. J. A. Grady Suspects Strychnine.

Frederick Price, who recently has had business troubles, after summoning his brother yesterday afternoon by telephone to his apartment at 500 West 213th Street drank a glass of amber-colored fluid and died in convulsions half an hour later. His wife, Mrs. Henrietta Price, had also drunk at his request from the same bottle, but she took only a teaspoonful because of the bitter taste. This made her ill, and when Dr. James A. Grady of 5,000 Broadway answered her call she begged him to save her life, saying she believed the liquid contained poison.

C. R. Price of Woodmere, L. I., the dead man's brother, who has an office at 34 Pine Street, rushed to the house in his automobile, believing that his brother was ill only. When he found he was dead he refused to believe he had committed suicide. Dr. Grady said Price had had spasms of the face and neck muscles, the results of poison, the exact nature of which he could not determine immediately, though it resembled strychnine. Mrs. Price had also showed unusual symptoms, said the physician.

"'Save me, doctor!' she exclaimed," he said. "'I have two dear boys; I don't want to leave them.'"

Dr. Rosenberg took Mrs. Price in an ambulance to the Washington Heights Hospital, where, after an hour's work on her, the hospital physician said he thought she would recover. When she had become more composed she made this statement to Dr. Rosenberg:

"My husband got up feeling despondent. He remarked, 'I hope this will be my last day.' At noon he went into the bedroom and to a trunk that had always been locked and the contents of which he had always prevented me from seeing. He opened it and took out a large bottle. He said it was 'wild cherry juice.' Then he lay down on the bed and asked me to give him a glass of it and drank it.

"He asked me to take some. The liquid was so bitter that I hesitated to drink more than a teaspoonful. In a few minutes he asked for another glass. When I turned to give it to him I saw he was in convulsions. I began to feel the effects from what I had drunk and I thought I was dying."

C. R. Price, disagreed with the police theory that his brother had killed himself and had tried to have his wife die with him. While his brother had had business reverses, he said, he was not in want, and he could have had any help he needed financially. Frederick Price before going into business for himself had been a buyer for the old firm of John Matthews & Co., manufacturers of soda water apparatus.

Mrs. Price is left with two sons, one employed in the Western tile manufactory of C. R. Price, the other a student in the Stuyvesant High School. Coroner Reardon ordered the body of Price sent to the Morgue for an autopsy today. The police are analyzing the liquid.

Woman Fined for Speeding.

When Mrs. Anna Nichols of Bronxville was arraigned in the West Side Court before Magistrate Herbert yesterday charged with speeding an automobile along Riverside Drive on Saturday afternoon she said she could not drive the car and watch the speedometer at the same time. Magistrate Herbert fined her $25, which she paid.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Be happy in using *moderately* the good things of life.

WILSON, a wonderfully mild, mellow Whiskey, is made for the man who is careful of his drink—*who wants the best he can get every time.*

That's why we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle to protect this exceptional Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

POSTUM

DECLARES COFFEE HELPS IN MAKING ALCOHOLICS

W. C. T. U. Doctor Says Drunkenness is Often Caused by Children Drinking Tea and Coffee

In its fight for prohibition the National W. C. T. U. is now considering some of the feeders of the alcohol appetite. Two of the most common of these feeders, almost universally disregarded in this connection, are tea and coffee, avers Dr. Charlotte Abbey, superintendent of the New York Woman's Directory of the W. C. T. U.

"Drunkenness," says Dr. Abbey, "is the result of the children drinking tea and coffee, by which the nerves are continually stimulated until a craving for something stronger is formed. Children should be taught the danger of this in the schools, as parents are too apt to disregard the importance of it. Tea and coffee are just as harmful to children as alcohol is to grown-ups."

"The thing for parents to do," says Dr. E. A. Peterson, Medical Director of the Cleveland public schools, "is to keep coffee and tea out of the reach of our little citizens. The most unkind thing a mother can do is to place a cup of coffee before her child."

NOTE.—The rapidly increasing sale of the pure food-drink, INSTANT POSTUM, now extensively used in place of coffee, seems to indicate a very general awakening on the part of the American people to the dangers of coffee drinking.

EXTRA QUALITY

DUNLAP & CO.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Celebrated Hats
Fall Styles

Noticeably superior in quality and refinement

Chicago NEW YORK Philadelphia
Agencies in All Principal Cities

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Store Opens at 8:30, Closes at 6.

Special!---Men's Silk-lined Winter Overcoats At $18.75

We've kept these fine Overcoats "up our sleeve" until men should think more seriously about winter clothes.

Now time's ripe, and here they are.

Big, generously cut Chesterfield model—most men's favorite style.

Plain black or Oxford gray, with velvet collar.

Cambridge gray, with cloth collar.

Lining of Skinner's guaranteed satin.

See the good hand tailoring, and general excellent style and quality of the Overcoats—then you will understand how VERY special it is for $18.75.

Men's Sack Suits at $18.75

Another good but limited lot—about a hundred. Fall and winter weights, in Tartan plaids, plain blue and fancy mixtures. Sizes 33 to 46.

Fourth floor.

The Pleasure of Doing Your Christmas Shopping Now

It will be a satisfaction to you to devote a little while every day, from now on, to thinking of the most appropriate Christmas gift for you to give to this friend or that; and to contemplate an ever-increasing array of neatly be-tissued packages laid by to wait the coming of Christmas.

Every day from now on the numbers of such shoppers will increase until the "peak of the load" is reached just before Christmas.

But the early comers will find

These Superb Stocks at their *best.*

Many a unique thing that cannot be replaced, once it is sold.

Whole groups of merchandise, coming from abroad, which will hardly be duplicated.

Less hurry in shopping, hence better attention.

Besides the unselfish satisfaction in making things vastly easier for the sales people, the delivery, and the whole store service.

May we count on your help and suggest that you

Begin Your Christmas Shopping Early

GIMBEL BROTHERS, New York

FUR GLOVES
Natural Raccoon Backs
Buckskin Palms
Standard Price, $7.50
MACY'S PRICE $4.96

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

FUR HATS & CAPS
Natural or Blended Muskrat
Coney and Dog
Standard Price, $6.00
MACY'S PRICE $3.96

Sale of $43,986.00 Worth of MOTORING GARMENTS

[FUR AND FUR-LINED]

These Garments Would Ordinarily Sell for ½ More Than Their Present Prices.

LAST June our Department Manager was called West to the American fur centre by one of our regular manufacturers who wanted to turn merchandise into money. He made us a price which now redounds to the benefit of our customers.

These Garments will be placed on sale **today** at 9 A. M. in the enlarged **Automobile Apparel Department, Fifth Floor.**

FOR MEN

	Standard Price.	SALE PRICE.
Black Broadcloth, lined with natural Wallaby,	$57.00	$37.50
Black Broadcloth, lined with natural Muskrat,	$75.00	$49.75
Black Broadcloth, lined with Mink Head,	$115.00	$74.75
Broadcloth, lined with Blended Rat,	$57.00	$37.50
Black Broadcloth, lined with Civet,	$150.00	$98.75
Black Broadcloth, lined with Mink or Skunk,	$225.00	$149.00
Raccoon Coats of dark natural skins,	$68.00	$44.50
Raccoon Coats of well matched full skins,	$80.00	$52.75
Raccoon Coats of special selected skins,	$95.00	$62.75
Raccoon Coats of dark full skins,	$135.00	$89.75
Raccoon Coats of selected dark skins,	$165.00	$109.00
Raccoon Coats of selected dark skins,	$225.00	$149.00
Natural Northern Muskrat,	$95.00	$62.75
Otter Dyed Marmot,	$105.00	$69.75
Wild Cat Coat,	$45.00	$29.75

FOR WOMEN

	Standard Price.	SALE PRICE.
Real Leopard, Caracul collar and cuffs,	$175.00	$114.00
Sable Squirrel and Taupe Dyed Squirrel—loose fitting, 52 inches long,	$185.00	$124.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat, Chinchilla Squirrel trimmed,	$275.00	$174.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat, plain loose-fitting models,	$240.00	$159.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat, length 52 inches,	$200.00	$139.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat, plain loose-fitting models,	$190.00	$124.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat, loose model, length 44 in.,	$150.00	$98.75
Caracul Coats, 52 inches long,	$75.00	$49.75
Natural Pony, plain Coat, 44 or 52 inch model,	$75.00	$49.75
Natural Pony, civet collar and cuffs, 36 inch model,	$45.00	$27.75

Women's CLOTH MOTOR COATS Fur Trimmed

	Standard Price.	SALE PRICE.
Tan Chinchilla, with beaver collar,	$60.00	$39.75
Brown Frieze, with Tiger Cat collar,	$37.50	$24.75
Blue or Brown Mackinaw, civet collar or black dyed opossum,	$30.00	$19.75
Blue and Brown Mackinaw, Astrachan collar,	$30.00	$16.75

Low Prices for CHAUFFEURS' Fur Coats

BLACK DOG.
Double-breasted, wide shawl collar, 52 inches long, with quilted lining.
Standard Price, $22.50
$13.75

NATURAL RUSSIAN CALF
In the model described on the left. Very good and durable coats.
Standard Price, $37.50
$24.75

SHEARED OR UNSHEARED SPANISH LAMB.
Well made and excellent garments, with great warmth.
Standard Price, $60.00
$39.75

WALLABY COATS.
Coats that can be relied upon for warmth and durability.
Standard Price, $45.00
$29.75

FUR ROBES, IN A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Worthy of Special Mention Are Some

DOG or GOAT ROBES *Standard Price, $22.50.* Macy's Price, $14.74

FIFTH FLOOR, 34TH ST.

The Oyster, 1-3 Size.

At last—a mark of identification has been placed on an oyster. A tag on every shell—the first time in the world's history this has been done.

Do you know all about the half-shell oysters you eat — their antecedents, home environment, and the company they keep? You should!

Seatag Oysters

are oysters of character. They are grown off Cape Charles, Va., miles from the mainland. Their taste suggests the true "tang o' the sea," blended with the sweetness of nuts.

Look for the tag on the end of every shell!

Armstrong Seatag Corporation, 145 W. 36th St., New York

The Tag—Full Size.

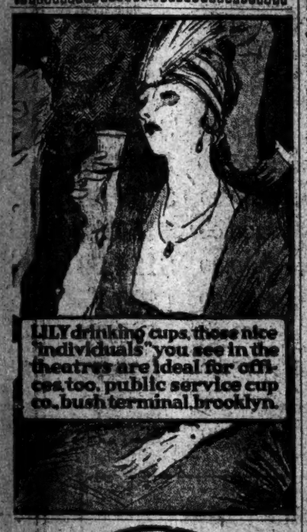
Concentration

The Thos. Cort Shoe Co., who manufacture our hand-sewn boots, have always centered their efforts upon shoes befitting the aristocracy, while we have devoted our energies to the suiting of these same products to this same clientele.

Thus, it is just as if our patrons gave personal instruction direct to the journeyman bootmaker. However, the added expense of custom shoemaking is eliminated.

MARTIN & MARTIN

BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York



LILY drinking cups, those nice individuals you see in the theatres are ideal for offices too. public service cup co. bush terminal, brooklyn.

Doughnut time—but for health's sake fry them in

WESSON OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Quarts, 30c.
Also 25c. and 50c. sizes
AT YOUR GROCER'S

The circulation of The New York Times exceeds

275,000

Both Daily and Sunday

This is not an average but a net paid circulation every day and every Sunday

FRANK'S LAST STAND IN GEORGIA COURTS

Arguments Heard to Set Aside Verdict Because Rendered in Defendant's Absence.

NUMEROUS DECISIONS CITED

All but One Favorable to Frank's Contention—Case May Go to the United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—When Attorney Henry Peeples concluded his hour's argument today before the Supreme Court of Georgia another fight in the long struggle for Leo M. Frank's life and freedom had been ended, and all recourse was gone, in the event of an unfavorable decision, except the Supreme Court of the United States and the clemency of the Governor of the State.

Four lawyers, among the best in the State, took part in the arguments. Solicitor General Dorsey and Attorney General Grice insisted that to Frank had been given every right necessary to the proper administration of justice, and that he should pay the penalty for the slaying of Mary Phagan, of which he was convicted on Aug. 25, 1913.

John Tye and Henry Peeples marshalled citations from pronouncements of the United States Supreme Court and State Supreme Courts, as well as from the common law, to demonstrate that Frank had been deprived of a substantial and vital right in not being present in the courtroom when the verdict of conviction was returned.

The hearing came to an end so quietly and so quickly that the small audience in the courtroom was taken by surprise. Not until Attorney Peeples thanked the court for its attention and began gathering up his papers, preparatory to leaving, did the spectators realise that it was all over.

Sitting with Chief Justice Fish were Associate Justices S. C. Atkinson and H. W. Hill.

Cawthorn Decision an Exception.

Attorney Peeples declared that an unbroken chain of decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Courts of the various States, and the court before whom he was making his argument established that a prisoner's counsel in a capital case could not waive his client's presence, and that another line of decisions, unbroken except by the Cawthorn decision, declared the prisoner himself could not waive this right.

"The Cawthorne case is the only one in a long series of decisions which takes such a stand," Mr. Peeples asserted. "And this decision, as much as it departs from the rulings made in numberless other cases, says expressly that an attorney can waive his client's presence, without implied authority, only in the event that his client is in the courtroom and makes no sign of repudiating the attorney's action.

"The Frank case was much different. The defendant was not in the courtroom when his attorneys waived his presence. He was incarcerated in the Tower and knew nothing of what was taking place. He had no opportunity either to acquiesce in or to repudiate the action of his counsel.

"This is not a merely technical right of which the prisoner has been deprived. It is the most substantial right that a man on trial for his life can have. This court has held over and over that a prisoner deprived of the right of being present at the selection of the jury, at the charge by the Judge and through the other stages of his trial is deprived of a substantial right. How much greater is his deprivation when he is kept away from court when the jury brings in its verdict and he cannot meet the jurymen face to face as they are being polled."

Both of Frank's attorneys laid stress on the hostility shown toward Frank and on the probabilities of violence as the trial drew near its close. They dwelt on this in explanation of Judge Roan's action in calling Frank's attorneys to him and suggesting that they waive their client's presence for the sake of the prisoner's safety, and that they also were in danger and therefore should not be in court at the rendition of the verdict.

Attorney General Grice spoke less than fifteen minutes. He declared that Frank's absence was a mere irregularity, that no harm had been done, and that Frank could have done nothing more than was done had he been there. He conceded the right of the prisoner to be in the courtroom if he wished, but declared that no substantial right had been violated by his absence.

Declares Frank Acquiesced.

Solicitor Dorsey made much of the Cawthorn decision, written by Justice Cobb of the Georgia Supreme Court, in which it was held that even if an attorney, by reason of his relationship to his client, who is charged with a felony, has no implied authority to waive his client's presence, if the attorney makes the waiver in the presence of the client, who does not at the time repudiate the waiver, the verdict afterward in the defendant's absence will not be held to be invalid.

The solicitor asserted that the Cawthorn case was on all fours with that of the defendant Frank. In the Cawthorn case the attorney for the defense made the waiver in the presence of his client, who did not repudiate the action at the time, but later sought to have the verdict vacated because of his absence. The solicitor argued that, while Frank may not have been physically present in court when waiver was made by his counsel, the situation was the same as in the Cawthorn case, since Frank must have known of the waiver within a brief time of the rendition of the verdict and yet did not repudiate the action of his counsel or raise the point his absence, even when filing motion for new trial or when appealing from the decision to the State Supreme Court.

"Frank sat by just as much as Cawthorn did," said the solicitor. "He necessarily must have known what was going on, and yet he said nothing. He acquiesced. The State claims, your Honor, that the prisoner by the effect of this decision is stopped from raising the point at this time."

Judge Cobb, in writing the opinion on which the Solicitor largely based his argument, said that it was an open question in this State whether counsel could make the waiver for the client; that the weight of authority in other jurisdictions was that he could not waive the right; that the decisions seemed to draw no distinction between a waiver made in the presence of his client and one made in his absence, but that he saw no reason why the accused should not be bound by an express waiver made in his presence by his counsel, and that the accused should not be allowed to impeach the authority of his counsel when he acts in his presence, unless he promptly repudiates the unauthorized act before the court bases action upon it. Speaking for himself, Judge Cobb stated that he was of the opinion that right to make such a waiver resided in counsel, whether the accused be present or not, his authority being implied by reason of the mere relationship of client and attorney.

"Every presumption is that Frank knew his presence was being waived," Solicitor Dorsey asserted, "and he ought on principle to be estopped from making this motion at this time."

Solicitor Dorsey bore the burden of the argument for the State and spoke for about an hour and a half, reviewing decisions on the point raised in analytical fashion.

Attacks Dorsey's Contention.

Attorney Tye, after detailing instances of disorder and hostile feeling in the court room and street crowds particularly during the later days of the Frank trial, began an attack on Solicitor Dorsey's contention that the motion to set aside the verdict was not predicated upon any defect appearing in fact of the pleadings or the record and, therefore, should be dismissed by the Supreme Court. The lawyer cited a number of cases, among them the famous Fannin versus Durdin case, to demonstrate that the Solicitor was in error on this point, and declared that the long series of decisions from the time of the common law formed an unanswerable and inviolable precedent. The right to attack a void judgment was never lost, he declared.

Answering the Solicitor's argument that this ground—Frank's absence at the rendition of the verdict—should have been incorporated in the motion for a new trial, Mr. Tye declared that the established practice of the State forbade that this should be done, and that it was not the proper subject matter for a motion for a new trial.

"If the motion to set aside is sustained," said Mr. Tye, "the man goes free, but if a motion for a new trial were granted, the effect would be only to give the defendant a new trial. The remedies are different and have different effects. The point, therefore, that Frank was absent at the rendition of the verdict could not have been raised properly in the motion for a new trial. The motion to set aside is extrinsic of the record and is not based thereon.

"There is no such thing as estoppel in a criminal case," the lawyer insisted. Quoting from a decision by Judge Ben Hill when, on the Court of Appeals bench, he said that the error (reception of verdict in the defendant's absence) "is hardly one that would be proper matter in a motion for a new trial, for, if the defendant were compelled to resort to a motion for a new trial to correct such error, he would be prevented from asserting another great constitutional right—the right not to be again placed in jeopardy for the same offense."

An important Federal decision cited was that of Hopt versus The People, in which it was said: "We are of the opinion that it was not within the power of the accused or his counsel to dispense with the statutory requirement as to his personal presence at the trial. The argument to the contrary necessarily proceeds upon the ground that he alone is concerned as to the mode by which he may be deprived of his life or liberty and that the chief object of the prosecution is to punish him for the crime charged.

"But this is a mistaken view, as well of the relations which accused holds to the public as of the end of the human punishment. The natural life, says Blackstone, cannot legally be disposed of or destroyed by any individual, neither by the person himself, nor by any other of his fellow-creatures, merely upon their own authority. The public has an interest in his life and liberty. Neither can he be lawfully taken except in the mode prescribed by law. That which the law makes essential in proceedings involving the deprivation of life or liberty cannot be dispensed with or affected by the consent of the accused, much less by his mere failure when on trial and in custody to object to unauthorised methods.

Public Rights Involved.

"The great end of punishment is not the expiation or atonement of the offense committed, but the prevention of future offenses of the same kind. Such being the relation which the citizen holds to the public and the object of punishment for public wrongs, the Legislature has deemed it essential to the protection of one whose life or liberty is involved in a prosecution for felony that he shall be personally present at the trial—that is, at every stage of the trial when his substantial rights may be affected by the proceedings against him. If he be deprived of his life or liberty without being so present, such deprivation would be without that due process of law required by the Constitution."

The decision in the case of Marton versus The State, Sixty-seventh Georgia, which rules directly on circumstances analogous to those in the Frank case, also was quoted by Mr. Tye. It reads:

"It is the right of the defendant in cases of felony, and this is one, to be present at all stages of the trial, especially at the rendition of the verdict, and if he be in such custody and confinement by the court as not to be present unless sent for and relieved by the court, the reception of the verdict during such compulsory absence is so illegal as to necessitate the setting it aside on a motion therefor. The principle thus ruled is good sense and sound law, because he cannot exercise the right to be present at the rendition of the verdict when in jail, unless the officer of the court brings him into the court by its order."

"We contend," said Mr. Tye, in conclusion, "that the defendant was forced to be absent at the most critical point of the whole trial. He was deprived of his Constitutional right to poll the jury and to stand before them face to face.

"Can that be due process of law? Can that be the equal protection by the law to all its defendant? Can it be said that under these circumstances the defendant has been granted the rights to which he was entitled?"

RAISE CLAYTON LAW IN BIG STEEL SUIT

Ore Land Companies Fear Technicalities of New Statute in Projected Settlement.

WHEN CARNEGIE SOLD OUT

Famous Scene Pictured—"I Am the Happiest Man in the World," He Told Morgan.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Henry E. Colton, special assistant to the Attorney General, concluded his argument today in support of the Government's petition to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation. He was followed by David A. Reed of Pittsburgh of counsel for the Steel Corporation, a son of James H. Reed of Pittsburgh, Director in the concern. The suit was instituted just three years ago.

A development of the day was the Government's announcement that, in view of the cancellation of the lease of the Steel Corporation of the Great Northern Railway ore deposits in the Lake Superior district, the Government's action against eighteen ore-land companies controlled by the Great Northern had narrowed down to a question of the costs in the present suit. The Government originally desired the lease cancelled on the ground that it gave the Steel Corporation monopolistic control of ore beds in the Lake Superior region. Since the suit was filed in Trenton on Oct. 26, 1911, the lease has been superseded by an arrangement between the Steel Corporation and the Great Northern interests, by which the corporation gets a comparatively small amount of ore from that territory.

Counsel for the ore interests, however, announced that the Great Northern would oppose a decree assessing costs against the ore companies on the plea that such action would brand these companies and officers connected with them as violators of the anti-trust law. Another important reason for opposition, counsel said, was that under the Clayton Anti-Trust act recently signed by President Wilson a third person could use the decree, and it would lie as prima facie evidence in any proceeding he might bring for triple damages under the Clayton act for alleged injury to his business by reason of the lease, if the court decreed it was unlawful.

The present is probably the first court proceeding in which the new Clayton law will come under discussion. In addition to the eighteen ore companies, Louis W. Hill, James W. Hill, Walter J. Hill, Edward T. Nichols and J. H. Gruber were named as defendants as Trustees of the eighteen companies.

Mr. Colton in closing his argument today presented figures to support the Government's contention that the Steel Corporation, with independent manufacturers, kept the prices of iron and steel products uniformly high through most of the years since the organization of the concern.

In judging the case, Mr. Colton told the court, it should not consider the prices brought about by Governmental action in comparison with the alleged excessive prices that existed before the Department of Justice and Congress opened their attacks on the corporation.

Mr. Colton filed statistics to support his argument. The Steel Corporation, Mr. Colton asserted, sold products in foreign markets at prices greatly lower than in the United States. The defense, he said, contended that it was only the surplus product that was disposed of in that manner in foreign countries, but Mr. Colton asserted that the action was an indication that the corporation intended to keep up excessive prices at home. If the corporation had been honest with the public, Mr. Colton said, it would have disposed of its surplus product in the United States at the lower prices.

Mr. Reed opened his argument for the corporation with a tribute to Andrew Carnegie for his philanthropic work. He said Mr. Carnegie, in selling his interests to the Steel Corporation, did not have in mind any monopolistic intent, and disposed of his ownership in the Carnegie Company merely to unburden himself of the heavy weight of business cares and to devote his time and fortune to help his fellow-men.

Mr. Reed resented the Government's characterization of Mr. Carnegie as a conspirator to monopolize the steel business and restrain trade. Mr. Reed pictured the meeting between Mr. Carnegie and the late J. P. Morgan when the deal was closed for the sale of the Carnegie properties. James H. Reed was at the meeting, and his lawyer son quoted him in describing the parting between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Morgan.

"When Mr. Carnegie was leaving Mr. Morgan," James H. Reed is quoted as saying, "he turned to the banker and said: 'Pierpont, I am the happiest man in the world. I have unloaded the burden upon your back. I am off to Europe to play.'"

Counsel for the defense went over the testimony of witnesses to show that it was virtually impossible to monopolize the ore supplies of the Lake Superior region, because the supply is much greater than the demand of the American manufacturers. Mr. Reed, in discussing uniformity of prices, also criticised the Government for taking as a basis for comparison the years of 1907 and 1908 when steel prices were the lowest in the history of the industry.

Mr. Reed had not concluded his address when court adjourned until tomorrow.

Charge Patrons may have present purchases billed Dec. 1st

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Direct attention to entirely new models in

Street Frocks and Calling Gowns

Of serge, broadcloth, satin and charmeuse, combined effectively with fur and soft contrasting materials at *$45, $65, $75, $95.*

Emphasizing Special Values in Serge Dresses at $25 & $35.

Stunning Fur-trimmed Suits

Introducing new features of soft, rich weaves, smartly trimmed with beaver, skunk, fox seal, mole, opossum and other fashionable furs— *$75, $95, $125*

Emphasizing Attractive Values at $58, $65 and Smart Suits (without fur)—$45 & $55.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE SALE

The Best—Exceptionally Large, of the Lasting Kind. At Special Prices This Week

5 feet long — $4 Per Doz. — 2 Doz. for $7 — Elsewhere $6 to $8 Doz.

3 feet long — $3 Per Doz. — 2 Doz. for $5 — Elsewhere $4 to $5 Doz.

2 feet long — $2 Per Doz. — 2 Doz. for $3 — Elsewhere $3 to $4 Doz.

ROSES Fleischman's

House of American Beauties

5th AVE., COR. 42d ST. 30 CHURCH ST. Hudson Term'l Building

GREENHUT'S "Meet me at the Fountain"

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

New York's Popular Big Store

Great Sales in Every Department in Honor of New York's Tercentenary Celebration

Money Savings for You Everywhere Today

In Addition We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases—Two S&H Green Trading Stamps with Each 10c Purchase in the Forenoon

One S&H Green Trading Stamp with Each 10c Purchase in the Afternoon

Charge Customers

All charge purchases made during the remainder of the month will be entered on bills rendered December 1.

Usual Complimentary S&H Stamps Free Today

Distribution in Our Annex Building

As many sets of these "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. But only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchases of $1 or More Today Only (Oct. 27).

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchase.

N. Y. Times, 10-27-14 J. B. GREENHUT CO. (F)

MAIN BUILDING

A Special Sale That Eclipses Them All!

Men's $1, $1.50 and $2 SHIRTS 79c

Today, at

Of course, there's a reason for this climax of shirt selling. And here it is:

We bought thousands upon thousands of fine shirts classified as "imperfect," but you'd have to be an expert indeed to find the defects. The worst hurts are unimportant imperfections in the laundering, but nothing that will in any way impair the serviceability of the shirts.

The maker, to keep within the letter of his agreement with other stores and haberdashers, had his original labels cut out of these shirts. This particular maker never makes shirts to sell at less than $1, and the values in the entire collection run to $2—and even higher.

The assortments are mammoth, and include practically EVERY KIND OF SHIRT MADE.

White Shirts, in Plaited, Plain or "Thousand Tucked" Bosoms; Colored Shirts, with Plaited, Plain or Tucked Bosoms; Shirts, with French (Soft) Cuffs or Laundered Cuffs; Shirts, with Cross-Striped Narrow-Tucked Bosoms; Shirts, in Plain Colors, in Great Variety—Others in a Wealth of the Newest Fancy Patterns.

Eclipse SHIRTS

Men everywhere know "Eclipse" shirts. Their popularity is marked because they are well made and cut full, perfectly finished. All made for this season's selling. Every shirt fresh and new. Every size. Every man sure to be fitted. Sale Today, at..... 79c

MAIN BUILDING

$10 to $15 Winter Overcoats Balmacaans and Suits

Today, at $6.85

All Sizes for Men and Youths

Not another word need be said, for this item is sure to attract a large early crowd.

The Winter Overcoats

Up to $12 Grades

Neat dark mixtures in brown, gray and Oxford patterns. Also quite a number of "odd" overcoats. Today, at $6.85.

The Balmacaans

Up to $15 Grades

Quantity limited to 214. Stylish effects, in grays, olive and brown shades, Tweeds and Homespuns included. Sizes to 44. Today, at $6.85.

The Suits

Up to $12 Grades

Favorite styles in Cassimeres and Cheviots; brown, gray, Oxford and blue mixtures. All sizes to 42. Today, at $6.85.

"Kingly" Trousers Usually to $5, at $3

2,000 pairs in Today's sale. STRIPED WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS, BLUE ALL-WOOL SERGES AND BLACK THIBETS. Sizes 29 to 58 waist-measure.

MAIN BUILDING

Try a Victrola Free of Charge For Thirty Days

All you have to do will be to buy the few records necessary for "trying out" the instrument.

ANNEX BUILDING HOME FURNISHINGS

DON'T MISS THIS!

$11.75 "Duntley" Combination **Pneumatic Sweepers**

Today, at... $6.40

You Effect a Clear Saving of $5.35 on These Splendidly Efficient Sweepers.

Each has three high efficiency pneumatic pumps, cloth dust box and special oil-treated bearings. Very easy to operate; brush automatically adjusts itself to floor. FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

EXTRAORDINARY

EXCHANGE SALE

Under present conditions we are able to offer HIGH GRADE PIANOS at prices approximating One-Half their real value.

KNABE
CHICKERING
STEINWAY
HAINES BROS.
WEBER
EMERSON
and Many Others

AS SPECIALISTS in the MANUFACTURE of FINE PLAYER-PIANOS and FINE GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS the distribution of these instruments brings back to us exchanges of varied range and highest quality. SOME of the PIANOS are JUST LIKE NEW, having been idly lounging in fine homes waiting to be played upon and finally EXCHANGED for PLAYER-PIANOS. Others have been taken as part payment on the popular *Mignon* and *Mignonette* Grands. All have been REMADE BY OUR EXPERT WORKMEN and some are in better TONE, TOUCH AND CASE CONDITION THAN WHEN THEY WERE NEW, having gone through the KNABE EXPERT FINISHING PROCESS.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE INSTRUMENTS arriving for the coming holiday distribution, the following partial list of pianos will tell the story of unprecedented price reductions:

UPRIGHTS

	Formerly.	Now.
SWICK, Good Shape	$250	$55
WURTS, Mahogany, a Bargain	375	85
WAYNE, Mahogany, Like New	275	130
BEAUMULLER, Walnut, Good Tone, Handsome Case	300	150
CAMPBELL, Mahogany, Perfect	375	175
PRESCOTT, Mahogany, Same as New	375	180
KROEGER & CO., Walnut, Large Size	300	185
EMERSON, Mahogany	325	210
BERNING, Mahogany	375	225
HAINES, Mahogany	375	255
CHICKERING, Mahogany, Like New	550	325
WEBER, Mahogany, Colonial Case, Almost New	500	345
4 KNABE COLONIALS, Mahogany, Like New	550	395
KNABE, Just Like New	600	440

GRANDS

	Formerly.	Now.
CHICKERING PARLOR, Rosewood, Excellent Shape	$1050	$325
KNABE, Remodelled, Like New	850	440
KNABE BABY, Mahogany	950	450
HAINES BROS., Mahogany	950	460
STEINWAY PARLOR, Like New	1000	540
KNABE BABY, Ebony	850	550
STEINWAY BABY, Splendid Condition	900	565
KNABE BABY, Mahogany, Perfect	900	575
KNABE MIGNONETTE, Mahogany, Artist Used	700	585
KNABE MIGNONETTE, Beautiful Tone	750	610
KNABE BABY, Rosewood	850	625
KNABE MIGNONETTE, White Mahogany	850	640
KNABE MIGNONETTE, Circassian Walnut	850	650
KNABE MIGNON, Mahogany, Perfect	800	690

88-Note Player-Pianos

	Formerly.	Now.
1 MAHOGANY PLAYER, Excellent Condition	$500	$310
BREWSTER, Mahogany, a Gem	500	375
3 SMALL PLAYERS, Mah., Neat and Perfect	550	390
EMERSON PLAYER, All Improvements	725	410
MARSHALL & WENDELL, Mission Case, Like New	650	425
FOSTER DE LUXE, Used Short Time Only	650	495
HAINES BROS. Demonstration Used Only	750	535
KNABE-ANGELUS, Mahogany, Like New	1000	690
KNABE DE LUXE, Splendid Bargain	900	695
KNABE ANGELUS, Mahog., Combination 65 and 88 Note	1000	725
KNABE DE LUXE, Large Size, Mahogany. Demonstration	950	780
KNABE-ANGELUS, Sample Case. Like New	1150	845
KNABE-ANGELUS Used Only GRAND, Demonstration	1650	1425

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Terms as low as $5 monthly on some of the above instruments.

OPEN EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT.

We invite comparison. You do yourself an injustice if you do not first permit us to demonstrate our line of pianos and player-pianos before purchasing.

KNABE WAREROOMS 5th Ave. at 39th St.

CARRANZA TO OBEY CONVENTION'S WILL

He Insists, However, That He Be Allowed to be a Candidate for Presidency.

HOPE FOR AN AGREEMENT

Washington Gets New Assurances as Leaders Take Up Question of Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Indications that Gen. Carranza had agreed to retire in deference to the wishes of the Mexican national convention at Aguascalientes were contained in official dispatches to the State Department tonight.

Gen. Obregon and the committee which went to Mexico City to interview the First Chief returned to the convention "highly optimistic," according to official reports. It is generally understood that Carranza informed the committee that he would not submit his resignation a second time, leaving it to the convention to reconsider, if it chose, the action taken at the recent Mexico City convention, the minutes of which were formally ratified by the Assembly at Aguascalientes.

With the arrival of the twenty-eight delegates representing Gen. Zapata, the convention was expected today formally to consider the question of a successor to Carranza. Much optimism prevails in convention circles, according to official reports, and a spirit of harmony is distinctly noticeable. No report had been received late tonight of the result of today's deliberations, when the all-important question of the Provisional Presidency was to be discussed.

Officials of the Washington Government had no doubt that the two conditions which Carranza was reported to have stipulated as necessary before he would retire, namely, that the tenure of the Provisional Government be brief and that he be permitted to be a candidate for the Presidency in the elections to be ordered, would be satisfactorily met by the convention.

The Mexican "Red Paper" is the latest addition to the publications of diplomacy. While not bearing the official stamp of any of the Mexican factions, the little volume, which made its appearance today, purports to contain official correspondence between Carranza, Villa, Zapata, Villareal, and others, being an "exposé of the great Cientifico conspiracy to eliminate Don Venustiano Carranza."

CARRANZA CLAIMS A VICTORY.

His Force Said to Have Executed Two Americans at Parral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—The Government has arranged that mining companies needing dynamite be provided through the artillery section of the War Department, so that the companies will not be obliged to shut down owing to lack of the explosive.

First Chief Carranza arrived at 6 P. M. from a trip to Toluca, capital of the State of Mexico, and was received with a salvo of twenty-one guns. Gen. Ignacio L. Pesqueira, Acting War Minister, said that forces of Gens. Luis and Macliovio Herrera had defeated the Villistas near Hidalgo del Parral, State of Chihuahua.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 26.—James Freudenstein of El Paso and Edward P. Baker of Philadelphia were executed by Macliovio Herrera's forces when they succeeded in capturing the plaza of Parral, a telegram to Carranza's Consulate here declares. The two Americans were in the Villa garrison which was defending Parral when the Herrera forces attacked, the dispatch says. They were executed with the 150 who were captured.

TRUCE HOLDS AT BORDER.

Naco Garrison Receives New Supply of Rifles.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 26.—The armistice declared on Friday between the Villa besiegers of Naco, Sonora, under Gov. Maytorena and the Carranza garrison under Gen. Benjamin Hill still was observed today. Hill, however, instituted a news censorship, and it was announced that all information from his faction must be obtained from the Constitutionalist authorities here.

A thousand discarded rifles were sent here today from the Naco garrison, which has received a supply of new military rifles.

MRS. PIKE IN A SANITARIUM.

Court Commits Woman Who Caused Arrest of "Tango Burglar."

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—Following testimony by Dr. Graeme M. Hammond and Dr. Frank Robertson, in the Probate Court here this afternoon, Judge John F. Keating committed Mrs. Gertrude Pike of New York to Dr. Amos J. Given's sanitarium. The doctors agreed that Mrs. Pike was a dipsomaniac and had lost the power of self-control.

Mrs. Pike was not present nor was she represented by counsel, although notice of the hearing had been served on her in the Given sanitarium, where she has been voluntarily confined.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Pike, who lives at 640 Riverside Drive, and is the wife of Arthur E. Pike, a salesman for a firm of cotton dealers, is the woman through whom the police became aware of the activities of Herbert J. Eaton, known as the "tango burglar," who is said to have made a living by blackmailing and robbing the apartments of women into whose favor he had ingratiated himself.

Eaton had attempted to persuade Mrs. Pike to give him some money, according to her story, in exchange for some jewelry which, she said, he had stolen from her apartment on Sept. 17. A meeting was arranged between the two, with detectives in the background, on the night of Sept. 30.

Eaton became frightened just as Mrs. Pike was about to give him a package of marked bills, and started to run away, whereupon he was shot by one of the detectives. His flat was afterwards searched by the police, who found in it an immense amount of jewelry and women's clothing, which, they alleged, he had stolen from various women.

INDICTMENTS NEAR IN NEW HAVEN CASE

Those Who Have Followed the Road's Affairs Expect Them for All Involved.

END GRAND JURY INQUIRY

That Body Adjourns Until Monday, When It May Give Its Findings to the Court.

The special Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating for the past month the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was excused at the end of its session yesterday afternoon until 10:30 o'clock next Monday morning. As the members left the Grand Jury room it was noticed that they shook hands cordially with James W. Osborne, who has been appearing before them as the special assistant of the United States Attorney General in this matter.

From this it was gathered that when the Grand Jury reassembles it will merely be to wind up its labors, and that what ever action it has decided upon will then be presented to the court. It was summoned to investigate the criminal responsibility attaching to the acts of the railroad company, which, according to the Government, amounted to a violation of the Sherman law by the railroad, its subsidiaries, and its Directors.

Since then in the decree, which was confirmed by the Federal District Court, with the assent of all parties, it has been asserted that the New Haven, the New England Navigation Company, the Boston Railroad Holding Company, and the Providence & Danielson Railway Company have been parties to combinations in restraint of trade and commerce. With this fact established, it is presumed that the Grand Jury has been engaged, with the aid of a few witnesses and the records of the New Haven, in endeavoring to fix the personal responsibility for the illegal acts in connection with the merger of the New Haven with the Boston & Maine, with the Sound steamship companies, and with the New England trolley lines, with which the decree of the District Court deals.

While no one connected with the case would discuss the proceedings of the Grand Jury for publication over his name, those who have followed the New Haven case said, after the Grand Jury had adjourned, they supposed indictments would be returned against all concerned.

Of the witnesses who have been called before the Grand Jury only one has ever been a Director, Charles S. Mellen, former President, and only two others have been individually of much importance. One of these was Norman L. Bassett of Maine, who it is believed was asked to explain the $1,500,000 note found among the effects of the late Gov. John F. Hill of Augusta, Me. The other was Percy L. Todd, formerly Second Vice President of the New Haven and now President of the Bangor & Aroostook, who was replaced by Mr. Mellen a year or two after he had assumed control of the New Haven. It had always been supposed that Mr. Todd was not friendly to the Mellen regime.

Mr. Mellen, by reason of his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Grand Jury, has obtained immunity, but none of the other Directors is thus protected. It was said ten days ago that the Department of Justice at Washington was preparing for indictments in this case, but this has not been confirmed, and no information has been given out there or in this city. The Government has been represented before the Federal Grand Jury, in addition to Mr. Osborne, by Assistant United States Attorneys General Fred M. Swacker and R. L. Betts.

POLITICIANS IN SMASHUP.

Massachusetts Candidates Hurt When Their Automobile is Wrecked.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 26.—Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue and Thomas P. Riley of Pittsfield, Democratic candidate for Commissioner of Berkshire County, were seriously hurt in an automobile upset tonight while on a campaign trip. Two others in the party were also injured. All were brought to the hospital here.

Mr. Riley's condition was so critical that a priest was called to administer the last rites of the Church. Secretary Donahue will probably be confined to the hospital for some weeks. The accident was caused by the bursting of two tires.

The list of injured follows: Thomas F. Riley, fractured skull; Secretary of State Donahue, fractured elbow, dislocated right shoulder; Senator John H. Mack, North Adams, fractured left wrist; Representative Morton H. Burdick, Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, face and hands cut; Representative Edward Hall, Pittsfield, cuts and bruises; John D. O'Hearn, Pittsfield, a newspaper man, ribs probably broken, and Harry Robinson, Pittsfield, negro chauffeur, right hand fractured and face cut by flying glass from broken windshield.

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Character, is what we aim to, and do instill into all our clothes. Our one absorbing thought in designing our garments is to adhere to the prevailing tendency of good form.

The title "Style" in many cases is a misnomer screening exaggerated liberties with the proprieties of proper dress.

We are constantly in touch with the embodiment of correct and refined detail in the tailoring of our product and keep fully abreast of the times in our personally owned and supervised tailor-shop; affording many advantages which are a direct benefit to our customers.

We have improved the making of our clothes quite visibly by owning our own plant, perfecting an organization of skilled tailors, and putting the contractor's profit into the betterment of the garments.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

Theodore Roosevelt

Will continue his articles next Sunday, his theme being

"The Peace of Righteousness"

The fifth of this important series in

Next Sunday's Times

Order it in advance of your newsdealer.

The Times is always sold out early.

Real Music Through a Real Diamond

The Diamond Stylus Reproducer is Edison's latest and one of his greatest achievements. Through its smooth, highly polished surface every sound is reproduced with absolute fidelity.

No Needles
No Mechanical Timbre
No Wear on Reproducer or Records

Edison Records are made of an entirely new material that does not wear—the thousandth reproduction is as perfect as the first.

Edison Concerts Every Day

At New York's Newest Show Place—The Edison Shop

Call and hear the music of the wonderful New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph. Now perfected. Thomas A. Edison's final triumph. At last—perfect reproduction of sound.

Visit the New Edison Shop — just completed. The beautiful concert chamber and display room are rare examples of architectural beauty and the interior decorator's art—marvels of harmonious coloring and design.

Special programs have been arranged. Hear the superb New Edison reproduce, with all the unblemished art of the original, the voices of the most renowned operatic singers—the music of the world's greatest instrumentalists—the newest popular songs—and the latest dance music.

Concerts from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

There is no charge. We want you to hear this marvelous new instrument even if you have no intention of buying at this time—we want to realize the full, complete triumph that has crowned the labors of Edison.

All makes of records can be made to play on the New Edison. You are invited to bring along your favorite records of any other make (foreign or domestic) and hear them played on the New Edison as you have never heard them played before.

With the combination of the Diamond Stylus Reproducer and the New Edison Records nothing is lost—no confusing tones added. The most delicate overtones and tone colors are brought out with marvelous truth and beauty.

Model A-250

Diamond Disc Edisons $60 and up

"Real Music At Last"

Call and Hear

Special programs have been arranged for opening concerts. We want you to hear this superb new instrument, even if you have no intention of buying at present—just so you can tell others of the wonderful music you have heard. You are invited to bring along your favorite records of any other machine (domestic or foreign) and hear them played on the New Edison as you have never heard them played before. *Or write for descriptive booklet of New Edisons and prices.*

New Records Weekly

All the latest and highest class of music can now be had in endless profusion on the New Edison Disc Phonograph. There is now a very large selection to meet the demands of the most exacting purchasers. Each week an entirely new list of records is placed on sale and everything that is best in music—Dance Records—Broadway Hits or Operatic Music—can be had weekly.

New Edison Shop

(The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan, Proprietors)

Now Open

473 Fifth Ave. New York

Between 40th and 41st Streets.

Competition For Tenants

is so keen nowadays that an owner needs real estate advice. Sometimes an idea will save a year's rent.

We have successfully solved some real estate problems. We would like to study yours.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

THE BLIND SPOT

A New Novel by
JUSTUS MILES FORMAN

The story of a man who left the heart out of his plans to set the old world running efficiently. The hero, says the New York Evening Post, "is the kind of a man Bernard Shaw would have us believe in."

$1.35 net

HARPER & BROTHERS

Another Case of $15 Saved

SAVED on a family shoe expense for one year.

This family lives in Flatbush — three adults and two children in school. All have worn Rice & Hutchins Shoes for two years. The saving each year was close to $15.

And the reason is simple. Buying shoes of one kind and another without knowing the manufacturer's reputation for shoe wear is taking chances. It is an unnecessary and expensive way to buy shoes.

R. & H. Shoes for men, women and children: Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO.

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th St.
Harlem: 112 W. 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

Some of the most striking, painting-like war pictures which have reached this country since the great struggle began will appear in the Picture Section of next Sunday's Times, reproduced both by the unequaled rotogravure and the clear half-tone processes.

You will miss a real pictorial treat if you miss them. The only way to be sure of obtaining a copy of The Sunday Times is to place your order in advance. The Times is always sold out early.

"Times Pictorial Section Supreme in Pictures."

GRAND JURY'S PITY FOR THE AGED POOR

Strong Presentment Tells of Insufficient Care and Lack of Food.

THE CHILDREN SUFFER, TOO

Island Institutions Criticised, Morgue Condemned—Would Have Board Replace Commissioner.

The August Grand Jury, which was continued by Judge Nott of General Sessions to make an investigation of city institutions under the control of the Department of Charities, filed a presentment in court yesterday. Poor food, insufficient care, overcrowding, and little consideration displayed by the higher officials were among the conditions discovered on inspection of the Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, the Metropolitan Hospital, and the Home for Aged and Infirm on Blackwell's Island.

The presentment, which was signed by all the Grand Jurors and Benjamin Stern as Foreman, recommended that legislation be had to place all these institutions under the management and control of a board of civic social service, composed of eighteen or more representative citizens. A copy of the presentment was ordered sent to Mayor Mitchel.

The Grand Jury visited the City Morgue on Sept. 6, and the presentment says:

"The City Morgue is an antiquated structure, long known in the history of the city's dead. We find that at present it is decayed, unkempt, and filthy. It is a place where the dead are cared for with no reverence, and in which their bodies have been robbed. We find the continued existence of this charnal house no longer necessary, as there has been completed for a long time a morgue of modern sanitary construction and ample capacity in the Pathological Building of Bellevue Hospital on Twenty-ninth Street, between First Avenue and the river. This morgue appears ready in the last detail to be put into use."

Of the Home for Aged and Infirm on Blackwell's Island, which has 8,000 inmates, the presentment says:

"We find the food, its preparation, service, quantity and quality unsatisfactory. The dietician's schedules, hung up for all to see, reads as if everything was fine, but in fact what the old people get awakens pity—half an ounce of butter a day, and that without bread, only at night; four ounces of milk instead of eight, as in the schedule; on five days soup for dinner and neither tea nor coffee. Surely that is a hardship for aged people accustomed to their use in better days.

"The Children's Hospitals and Schools, which are, for the care of the feeble-minded, both children and adults, and certain normal children suffering from skin and eye diseases, had in August 1,063 inmates, with an equipment to accommodate 1,670. The presentment says:

"'Chronic overcrowded conditions' were found to be the rule in the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island. The excess patients were found to sleep on bedsprings. On March 13 the records showed there were 1,650 beds and 1,942 patients.

"The food served to tuberculosis patients is unsuitable, lacking palatability and nourishment," said the presentment. "Of fifty or sixty patients under observation, 70 or 80 per cent. of the food was uneaten, although they were evidently hungry. One patient, seeking to satisfy himself with beans and water, was asked why he was not eating meat. The reply was that there was none. Many were without meat. Investigation proved that the supply was insufficient. Many patients were questioned and all stated that the reason they left so much food was that they could not swallow it.

"We find that this institution, like others visited, suffers most from the inefficiency, neglect, or misdirected effort of the department. As citizens of long acquaintance with the city's institutions, we doubt if conditions have been under all circumstances, so unsatisfactory as they are today."

The presentment says:

"We have reached the conclusion that the method of controlling the Department of Charities by a Commissioner is no longer satisfactory. The risks of securing an incompetent are too many. Government by commission may be effective in other city departments, but this department cares for human life. Experienced Commissioners go out and the inexperienced come in, with no knowledge of the problems or working plans of the department."

ADMITS THE OVERCROWDING.

Commissioner Kingsbury Will Investigate Complaints of Food.

Commissioner Kingsbury read the presentment last night and said the criticism leveled against him and his department at this particular time, just before election, was in line with the activities of his enemies, as seen in the investigation by the State Civil Service Commission.

"I agree with the Grand Jurors in their criticism of the conditions at the old Morgue," he said. "I have said worse things about that institution than they have. We need $9,000 to put the new Morgue in shape. Half that amount has been placed in the tentative budget for next year.

"I also admit that there is overcrowding in the Home for the Infirm on Blackwell's Island. We need a $600,000 set of buildings to relieve conditions, and I have made application for that amount. I have arranged for temporary relief by fitting up the chapel of the branch home at Castleton Corners, Staten Island.

"I doubt the truth of the statements about the food. I say that the dietary is ample. I would like to add a cup of coffee to the fare every day, but that would cost $28,000 a year extra for the 10,000 inmates in all the institutions in our department. An egg for breakfast served twice a week would cost an additional $23,000. Butter for every meal would cost an additional $35,000 a year. Each inmate is supposed to get eight ounces of milk a day. If this amount of milk has not been used, then I will hold the Superintendent responsible.

SEARCHLIGHT AIDS FIREMEN

Conquer Blaze at Top of Building After Hard Fight—Two Hurt.

Aided by the rays of a big fire engine searchlight down in the street below firemen, under Acting Fire Chief Martin, working on the three upper floors of a seven-story building at Lafayette and Great Jones Street, conquered a blaze that had threatened to spread to several structures near by early last night and had necessitated the sending in of three alarms.

The fire started in the loft of Adleson Brothers, manufacturers of knee pants, on the fourth floor, after the building had been emptied and closed for the day. An alarm was sent in by the automatic fire apparatus, but when the firemen reached the scene the flames had spread rapidly.

Owing to the nearness of St. Joseph's Working Boys' Home of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, just across the street, the additional alarms were turned in, bringing Fire Commissioner Adamson and Acting Fire Chief Martin.

While fighting his way through the dense smoke on the sixth floor of the building, Lieut. James Brown of Engine Company 13 was overcome. He was carried unconscious out of the building by men of his company and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the pulmotor was used to revive him. Fireman Thomas Finigan of Truck 5 was injured, cutting his hands against broken glass, but he was attended by an ambulance surgeon at the scene of the fire and left for home.

So much water was pumped into the burning building that in running off through Great Jones Street it threatened to flood the new subway excavation on Broadway. Workmen employed there were quickly ordered out and constructed a long double V-shaped dam across Great Jones Street, which turned the water toward the open sewers. The fire was extinguished after doing a damage of about $50,000.

SNOW IN CHICAGO.

Frost Prevails in the West—Light Fall Up the State.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The first real snow of the season was reported in the Lake Superior region today in telegrams to the local Weather Bureau. At Green Bay, Wis., there was snow, with a minimum temperature of 20 degrees.

A newspaper dispatch reported snow and sleet at Fond du Lac, Wis.

There was a fall of snow here this afternoon, accompanied by rain and hail. The thermometer registered 42 degrees. The rain and hail soon ceased, but snow fell in increasing quantities. Indications were, it was said, that the cold would last forty-eight hours.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 26.—A light snow, the first of the season, fell in Northern New York today.

First Snow of the Season.

The first snow of the season fell last night in New York City shortly after 11 o'clock and lasted for fifteen minutes. The flakes were very light and did not stay on the ground. They were blown away by a heavy wind, which increased in velocity toward midnight. There was another light fall of snow just before 1 o'clock this morning. Those leaving the restaurants for home thought at first that it was rain, and were surprised when they found white flakes on their coats and cloaks.

LARK ON A TELEGRAPH POLE

Policeman Arrests Singer Who Is "Looking for Kelly."

In the dark and silent hour before the dawn yesterday Policeman Green, at the Driggs Avenue and North Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, was startled by hearing somebody singing loudly, "Has Any One Here Seen Kelly?" Green could see neither "Kelly" nor the person who seemed to be seeking him until he looked up, and discovered a man, perched on the cross-tree of a telegraph pole singing like a lark.

"What are you doing up there?" demanded the policeman.

"I'm looking for Kelly," explained the fellow aloft.

"Who's Kelly?"

"He's a lineman, and he hasn't come home from work," was the reply.

After some effort the man was persuaded to come down. Then he sailed into Green. Another policeman ran up, and the man was subdued. He was unable to give any account of himself, and was taken to the Kings County Hospital for observation.

POLICE CHIEF'S WIFE A DUPE

Auto, Stolen Here, Sold to Her in Pittston, Penn., Police Say.

A seven-thousand-dollar automobile was stolen in New York on Oct. 8, and yesterday, according to the police, the thief confessed he had sold it to the wife of the Chief of Police of Pittston, Penn. James Flanagan of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street was the owner of the machine.

In the West Side Court, Joseph Reddington, a chauffeur of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, and James Burke of 307 East 145th Street were held in $1,500 bail for examination, charged with the theft. Burke was seen driving away in the stolen machine, and Detectives Meyer and Wagner traced him through a daughter who was ill in St. Francis's Hospital. Through Burke, the detectives said, they learned of Reddington's participation in the theft. The latter came to New York Sunday night and was arrested.

Wadsworth Spent $2,945.33.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator from New York, filed a statement today of primary campaign contributions and expenses. Contributions of $5,385 were acknowledged, $5,000 of which was contributed by O. H. Payne. Disbursements were $2,945.33.

MALONE SAYS GLYNN IS TARGET OF LIES

Takes Stump with Governor and Assails Men Misrepresenting the President's Views.

HITS AT J. A. HENNESSY

Governor in Rochester Speeches Reassures Business Men—Ends Up-State Tour in Buffalo Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—Gov. Martin H. Glynn in addressing two large audiences here tonight reassured the business men of the State of his determination to "hold up their hands." He spoke first in Germania Hall and later at the Baker Theatre and was received with great enthusiasm in both places.

Collector Dudley Field Malone, who came from New York today, followed the Governor at each meeting. He was introduced as "the personal and political friend of Woodrow Wilson" and in his speeches rebuked all Democrats in the State who opposed the Governor. His remarks, it was thought by many, were aimed directly at John A. Hennessy. A report that President Wilson was concerned merely over the election of Democratic Congressional candidates stirred Collector Malone to protest. Mr. Hennessy, it was hinted, knew something about this report. The Collector condemned, in the name of the President, any one guilty of misrepresenting the President or of raising religious issues. Mr. Sulzer has been accused of raising religious issues.

In discussing his attitude toward business at the Baker Theatre, Gov. Glynn said:

"The true aim and object of Government is to promote the welfare of the whole people, and no man deserves to succeed in his candidacy for office who proposes to use the Government and all its powers for the purpose of promoting the welfare of one class of the people at the expense of another. The real aim of all those in authority should be to build up the industrial prosperity of the State and not to tear it down.

"It should be recognized and accepted by all patriotic and sensible men that there is an inter-independent relation between capital and labor, between employer and employe, and that the social and business structure of the State is so united and its interests so interwoven that a blow delivered or an injury done to any part of that structure results in harm to the whole of it.

"The creative energies of the individual, his desire to build, his ambition to promote, his hope for success, should never be unduly hampered or embarrassed by the more meddlesome interference of Government. The prosperity of the State, the development of its resources depends upon this individual creative energy. The whole nation has been built up by the tireless labor and clear foresight of those dauntless spirits who have dared to venture, and no Government with its restrictive laws should hinder or stagnate his genius or paralyze his energy.

"It is not the function of government to tell business what it shall do—that is the domain in which individual energy and individual capacity works out the destiny of the country. The true function of government is to tell business and industry what it may not do to the end that its development should in no wise be checked but simply directed in legitimate channels.

"While we have done much for labor, and the whole world rejoices in the elevation of labor, our solicitude for its welfare should be not a whit greater than it is for those organized forces, those creative agencies designed and equipped to make conquests of the material world and to bring out of it for the service and comfort of mankind the fruits of farm and field and forest.

"The powers of the State Government must be in hands strong enough to prevent their use by one class against another, and the Government must be held so high above all prejudice which class hatred and class prejudice engenders that it and no part of it can be pulled into an alliance with one section of society against some other section of society."

In his speech in the Baker Theatre regarding those accused of misrepresenting the President and of appealing to religious prejudice, Collector Malone said:

"It has come to my notice that certain well-known gentlemen in this State have been going about injecting a religious issue into this campaign, and claiming that they have in fact the private but actual support of the President of the United States for their candidacies and political purposes.

"I want to say of my own knowledge and with full authority that when President Wilson publicly indorsed the candidacy of Martin H. Glynn for Governor he not only meant it in its full and great significance but every Wilson man in this State deeply resents any contrary inference.

"And to the gentlemen spreading these lies I commend the sentiment of President Wilson, expressed to me very recently, when he said: 'There is nothing so contrary to the spirit of America and her institutions and so degrading to the personal character of any man as the possession of religious intolerance.'"

Mr. Malone also discussed national and State issues as related to each other.

Thomas B. Lockwood, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Martin W. Littleton both addressed the meetings here tonight.

Gov. Glynn also spoke in North Weedsport, Clyde, Newark, Lyons, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Clifton Springs, and Canandaigua. Tomorrow, the last day of the swing through the State, the Governor will speak in nine towns between Rochester and Buffalo, and will leave Buffalo, after an address there tomorrow night, for New York, where he will arrive on Wednesday morning.

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FIFTH Avenue will be handsomely illuminated every night this week. See it from a 'bus.
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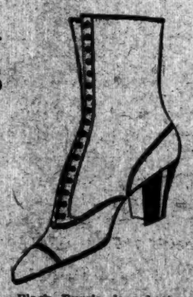

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See the sedan and the coupe tops designed for the new Hupmobile.

Then you'll understand why Hups are selling so readily this fall.

These tops are detachable, used in Winter, stored away in summer.

It is just like owning two cars—one open and one closed—at little more than the cost of one.

Good-looking, because they are designed to harmonize with the beautiful Hup lines.

Complete and cozy protection from wind, water and snow, and an interior finish worthy of a fine limousine.

People who never before have bought cars in the fall are buying new Hupmobiles, largely because they can have them fitted with these bodies, at a very reasonable figure, and be assured of winter motoring comfort.

Come take a look at the new Hupmobile. CHAS. E. RIESS.

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Bear in mind that the readers of The New York Times, as a class, are discriminating, intelligent and thoughtful people—and there are more than 275,000 of them every day and Sunday.

FEDERALS PLAN RAIDS ON MAJOR LEAGUES--FOOTBALL PRACTICE RESUMED--GOLF

$100,000 WAR FUND FOR THE FEDERALS

Independent Baseball League Plans to Sign Many Major League Stars.

A "war fund" of $100,000 was raised by the Federal League at its meeting at the Biltmore last week, and will be used to further disrupt the two major leagues by signing star players who have not signed contracts for next season. Walter S. Ward, Secretary of the Brooklyn Club, admitted last night that an "emergency" fund had been formed to carry out the plans of the Federals, which were decided upon at this last meeting.

The Federal League has decided that in order to swing public patronage to their parks it will be necessary to corral some of the real stars of the major leagues as drawing attractions, and during the coming Winter campaign the Federals will tempt these players with flattering offers.

Mr. Ward stated that all the club owners contributed to the "war" fund, although it is stated that the Wards of this city, Edward Gwinner of Pittsburgh, and the Baltimore interests were heavy contributors. The men behind the Baltimore project are determined to make that city a major league city and then claim a complete victory over organized ball with the fans. The Federal League emergency fund is calculated to give the major leagues another big scare, as many of the top-notch players are not signed for next year.

It will be impossible for the Federal League to approach such players as Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, or members of the New York Giants, as these players have already signed contracts which cover a term of years, and from which the objectional ten days' clause has been eliminated.

Mr. Ward also announced yesterday that Bill Bradley had resigned from the management of the Brooklyn club. He said Bradley had not been asked to resign. This action is explained by the fact that the league has practically decided to transfer the Kansas City Club to Toronto, and Bradley will be made manager. He played with the International League club there for a number of years and is popular with the fans in that city.

Mr. Ward admitted last night that he hoped to receive news within a short time that Roger Bresnahan had been signed by the Federal League. The negotiations are being conducted by President Gilmore in Chicago, and in the event of Bresnahan swinging over to the new league he will probably be assigned to the management of the Brookfeds to succeed Bradley.

Mr. Ward said that the Brooklyn club would take no action toward getting new players until a new manager had been chosen. It is believed that with the new fund at their command the league will sign all the available players this Winter, and they will be pooled as they were last year and distributed among the teams as evenly as possible. The weaker clubs will be strengthened during the coming Winter by the transfer and acquisition of players.

It is not believed that the $100,000 fund has actually been formed, but that this amount has been pledged by the various interests to meet emergencies which may arise. It was stated that outside financial interests had contributed to this fund, but the names have been denied by the Federal League.

The league adopted this war fund plan in an effort to impress upon organized baseball that they wanted peace at their own terms or not at all. The Federal League plans to do much this Winter to impress upon the major league that it expects to operate with renewed life next season and not close up shop as many of the owners have predicted. Organized ball regards the "war" fund as a bluff.

While in this city last week it is understood President Gilmore was approached by representatives of a theatrical syndicate relative to the establishment of a Federal League club in Manhattan. The promoters got little encouragement, however, because it is known that the Wards are willing to finance a club in this city under proper conditions.

Another meeting of the Federal League is to be held in Chicago on Nov. 28.

NEW JOB FOR ROBERTSON.

22d Regiment Athletes Recommend Him to Council as Coach.

Lawson Robertson, coach of the Irish-American Athletic Club, will train the athletes of the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, N. G. N. Y., if the recommendations of the Athletic Committee are ratified by the Board of Council. A meeting of the Athletic Committee was held in the armory at West 168th Street and Broadway last night, and Robertson was the choice of a majority of the fourteen regimental delegates present to succeed Brickey Clark as trainer. Half a dozen other trainers were considered for the position, among whom were Jimmy Lee of Yonkers, who has been responsible for the rise in the athletic world of the Gordon boys, Willie, Lewis, and Freeland; H. Von Kling, coach of the Mohawk A. C. and New York University track teams; Jack Kelly of the Boys' Church House, and "Pa" Hocking, the veteran walker.

The final selection of Robertson remains with the Board of Council, but the opinion prevailed among the guardsmen last night that Robertson will be on the job next week. Capt. Charles F. Dieges predicted a definite selection will be made before next Monday.

Robertson recently was superseded as trainer of the Thirteenth Regiment, in Brooklyn by a former pupil, Jim Rosenberger, the Irish-American quarter miler. Robertson did not apply for that position, but the nomination of Rosenberger aroused a storm of protests from some of the Thirteenth's athletes, who alleged the big Brooklynite had not received a "square deal."

Tener Won't Move Baseball Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 26.—John K. Tener will live in this city after his term as Governor on Jan. 1 expires. Today he signed at Harrisburg a lease for an apartment on Spruce Street. Gov. Tener said that while he expected to spend much of his time as President of the National League of Baseball Clubs in Philadelphia, he would still consider Charleroi his legal residence. He said the report that the headquarters of the National League would be removed from New York to Philadelphia is without foundation. Speaking of his plans after his retirement he said:

"I shall always take an interest in Pennsylvania politics. Just how active I cannot say, except that I always hope to be in a position to help my friends, and advocate such principles as I know are right."

Want Bacon as Trainer Again.

Charley Bacon, trainer of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will be asked to reconsider his intention of giving up the position because of business. The Athletic Committee of the Brooklyn militiamen met last night to appoint a successor to the former New York A. C. Olympic runner, but deferred action on the question for another week. In the meantime a proposition will be made to Bacon, and if it is satisfactory he will become coach for another year. According to regimental authorities, no one had applied for Bacon's position.

Nationals Beat American Nine.

POTLATCH, Idaho, Oct. 26.—The all-star Nationals easily won from the Americans here today, 12 to 1. Costly errors helped to run up the score. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	12	13	1
Americans	1	9	2

Batteries—Vaughn and Clark; Mitchell and Henry.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.
Welsh vs. Wolgast, Mon., Nov. 2
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
ADVANCE SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY
Arena Seats, res., $3.00; Arena Box Seats, res., $5.00; Floor Box Seats, res., $5.00; first row Floor Box Seats, res., $7.00. BALCONY, $2.00; GALLERY, $1.00 (on sale 6 P. M. night of fight only). Tel. 5100 Mad. Sq. Tickets at all Agencies.

STALLINGS ON STAGE.

Boston Manager Very Nervous, but Talks of His Team.

Blushing like a debutante, George Tweedy Stallings, manager of the world's champion Boston Baseball Club, gave a monologue at Keith's Palace Theatre yesterday. Stallings said that he had faced howling baseball crowds of more than 30,000 without a quiver, but admitted that facing a vaudeville audience "rattled" him. He was very nervous, for once in his life.

Stallings on the stage is quite a different man than the Stallings of the players' bench. In a ball game he is a stern, driving force which compels young athletes to play ball for all they are worth. As an actor, Stallings is a mild-mannered, courtly gentleman who has nothing except words of praise for his "kid" team, as he calls the champions.

Stallings got a great reception yesterday, and when he first appeared was cheered loudly for five minutes. He had plenty of friends in the theatre—real baseball fans—who were anxious to get a close view of "The Miracle Man" and give him a cordial hand. Stallings was presented with a loving cup.

He told a number of interesting tales about the Braves. For one thing, he said, he never allowed any of them to spring a joke during a ball game. He made them all take it very seriously. Part of the club's work during the season was a daily conference in his room, where he laid down the law and talked over the plan of the coming games. Stallings said his "kids" were in the game heart and soul, and it was because they did their best all the time that they were able to accomplish what seemed impossible.

Stallings says that one of the greatest events in baseball happened during the last series of the Braves in Brooklyn in the double-header when Red Smith's right leg was broken. Deep gloom pervaded the clubhouse between the games. He then took a team of substitutes and told them to go in and win. He impressed upon them the effect a victory would have on the downcast Braves. The substitutes won, and Stallings regards the victory as the greatest of the year. It had the required effect, and the team was itself again the next day.

"This kid team of mine," said Stallings, "is not a bloomer or mush-room team. It is a fine ball team, and will be a fine team for some time to come."

Stallings received a flattering reception at the evening performance, and among those present were President Thomas H. Gaffney, owner of the Braves; Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League, D. Leroy Reeves, secretary to John K. Tener, President of the National League, and President Edward G. Barrow of the International League.

MARANVILLE AN ACTOR, TOO.

Sings, Coaches, and Slides on Boston Stage in Baseball Uniform.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Walter J. Maranville, the little shortstop of the champion Braves, did a vaudeville turn at Keith's this afternoon, making his first appearance in a week's engagement.

"The Rabbit" was assisted by Eddie McCue, well-known locally as a raconteur and as a singer of songs. Maranville wore his baseball uniform, and besides singing "Come Back to Maryland with Me" and "That Old Family Row," gave an exhibition of his celebrated coaching stunt where he slides up and down, tearing his hair and otherwise behaving like a wild man. There was a little comedy stuff to follow, and then the windup. That grand old game of baseball. "The Rabbit" and his partner received great applause and all his "stuff" was well appreciated. The audience wondered how such a little fellow got his deep voice.

Maranville has been playing ball around New York for the past few days. He was to have been married to Miss Elizabeth Shea, of Springfield, next Wednesday, but the wedding has been postponed until Nov. 11.

L. G. SMITH IN FRONT.

Columbia Students Run Their First Cross-Country Race of Season.

L. G. Smith, a senior, won the first cross-country run for the Van Amringe trophy, which was held at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. Smith covered the distance in 28:40, starting as scratch man. He was closely followed by J. P. Knox, '17, and W. V. Meyers, '17, both of whom had two minutes' handicap. The winner ran a strong and steady race, coming into the lead in the last half mile and gradually drawing away from the field.

The Van Amringe trophy is a silver cup given annually to the men making the lowest total score in five runs held during the Fall. The course extends from South Field around Morningside Drive to Grant's Tomb, then down Riverside Drive to Ninety-sixth Street, and back to the starting point, finishing three-quarters of a mile on the South Field track. The second run will be held next Monday. The finish follows:

	Handi-cap.	Cor'ted Time.
L. G. Smith, '15	2:00	28:40
J. P. Knox, '17	2:00	28:45
W. V. Meyers, '17	2:00	28:58
B. F. Sheppard, '17	1:30	29:05
H. W. Look, '17	2:00	29:15
J. S. Langthorne, '17	2:00	29:20
W. F. Gilman, '15	2:00	29:31
W. A. Mudge,	2:00	29:40
E. T. Appleby, '16	2:00	29:55
W. H. Dickman, '16	3:00	30:20
L. Hunt, '17	3:00	31:12
E. De Muth, '16	3:00	31:14
R. A. Thompson	3:00	31:39
R. F. Kane, '17	1:30	31:55
J. Schifman, '16	3:00	32:00
W. Bleeker, '15	1:00	32:15
F. Loesch, '15	2:00	32:53

RELLER LEAVES CORNELL.

Injured Track Captain Recovers, but May Not Re-enter College.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Oliver A. Reller, Captain of the Cornell track team, left here today for his home in St. Louis. He will not return this term and may never enter college again. A few weeks ago Reller was badly injured in a motor cycle accident, and at first it was feared that he would die. He has recovered slowly, though the effects of the concussion he sustained are by no means gone. Reller, who finished second in the 100-yard dash at the intercollegiates for two years, will not be able to run again.

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WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

HARVARD'S 'BACKS' ON GRIDIRON AGAIN

But Soucy, Doctors Say, Will Not Be Able to Rejoin Team for Three Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—With Harvard's big football game at Yale still four weeks away, there was a lot of encouragement at Cambridge today when the Crimson was able to put its complete back field on the gridiron and to place Trumbull on the forward line again. Thus, with the fact that Pennock is running around the field without any handicap from his most recent injury, has brightened the prospects for Harvard, and the coaches look for some splendid progress from now out.

Eddie Mahan, who it was feared might not be able to play until after the Princeton game, ran through the signals with Logan, Hardwick, and Bradlee, and he handled himself as if he never had been hurt. Even when making starts he did not have to favor his leg. Hardwick is all the better for his rest, and while Logan's shoulder is not really tough again, he will not be kept out of the play much longer. Trumbull is fit in every way, and with Parson showing such promise, Harvard's tackle problem seems solved for the year if there are no more setbacks because of injuries.

What the coaches are looking for now is to see Francke prove himself Varsity timber in the back field, and if this happens Hardwick will go back to end. There is little chance that Soucy will be valuable as an end rusher, as today an X-ray photograph of his knee was taken and the doctors state that he must not play for three weeks. Wallace's work at centre has been very satisfactory and his defensive game is rated a little ahead of Soucy's. C. Coolidge was at right end today, but Weatherhead will be put back as soon as he is rested from his experiences on Saturday. Weston probably will continue at one guard, although he is not brilliant. Bigelow will make a fight for the place, and both men will be needed. Capt. Brickley left the hospital today and will be on the field soon. He will do some coaching and also work hard to develop a drop kicker. Logan is about the most promising man for this feature.

There was no scrimmage today, the work being on signals and in putting on plays easily against the scrubs. The second team will be ready with Michigan's plays by Wednesday, these being put on by Reggie Brown, who went to Syracuse Saturday, and by Harvey Snyder and Heyliger de Wint, who have been following Michigan's fortunes all Fall for the Crimson. The scrimmaging will be very light, however, when the recovered Varsity cripples are in the line-up.

MANY ARMY CRIPPLES.

Gloom Cast Over Plains Because of Poor Condition of Players.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 26.—With veterans and cripples on the side lines today the Army's Varsity football team failed to accomplish much in the opening scrimmage of the week. The sum total of the first string efforts was a try for placement goal by Woodruff, who missed by a hair's breath after the Varsity had taken the ball to the scrubs' 15-yard line. Walker of the scrubs distinguished himself by slashing through the regulars from the 10-yard mark and scoring a touchdown.

The big hospital list is spreading gloom over the Army camp, with half a dozen of the more prominent men in bad shape. Besides McEwan and Oliphant, who are still out, Merrillat, Weyand, Hodgson, and Pritchard are not in condition to scrimmage. The workout today was a stiff one, notwithstanding the men have had only one day's rest since the Holy Cross game. The preparations for Villa Nova will continue each day this week, and new plays will be tried out tomorrow, designed especially for Villanova and Notre Dame, for to the Army coaches the Westerners are looming up prominently just now.

Williams to Surprise Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 26.—This afternoon a series of semi-secret practices began on Weston Field, in which Coach Daly hopes to perfect the play of the Williams College team in preparation for next Saturday's game with Princeton. Since the opening of the season an effort has been made to develop a fast backfield behind a fairly fast, although light, line. The move made last Saturday in taking Tomkins from centre lightened the line, but added to the scoring power of the Purple eleven, which proved to be a success in Saturday's game against Trinity. Tomkins's line plunging upon that occasion was one of the features of the contest, and it was his alertness which enabled him to gather in a Trinity fumble and race 45 yards for a touchdown. It appears, therefore, that last week's experimental shift has come to stay, and that when Capt. Payson returns to the line-up Jones will be relegated to the second team.

In today's practice Coach Daly let the regulars off with a light workout on signals after he had shown them several new trick formations which will be practiced during the week to spring a surprise on the Tigers. Brumbaugh played right tackle today in place of Welch, and it looks as if he would make a strong bid to stay there.

Win Women's Doubles Title.

Mrs. Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer won the women's doubles tennis championship of the West Side Tennis Club by defeating Mrs. Robert Polk and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—4 and 6—1, at the club grounds yesterday. This was the final match of the doubles tournament, which was postponed to yesterday because of the bad weather on the day originally scheduled. Mrs. Polk and Miss Della Torre were no match for their more experienced opponents and were easily defeated.

Juniors Win Princeton Track Meet.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Princeton juniors won the annual Fall interclass games at University Field this afternoon with a total of 57 points. The sophomores were second with 31½ points, the seniors third with 21, and the freshmen last with 18½. The performance of Madden, a sophomore who won the 250-yard dash in 22 2-5 seconds from scratch, was the best of the afternoon.

CHANGES IN YALE LINE.

New Ends and Tackles Tried Out Where Team Was Weak Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—All the Yale football players wore sober faces when they appeared on Yale Field this afternoon to resume scrimmaging, and the need of vast improvement over the form shown against Washington and Jefferson before the team has a look-in against Harvard has been duly impressed upon them. The raggedness of the rush line resulted in trials of new ends and tackles today, when Bunker and Fred Stillman, former tackles, and each weighing 185 pounds, were moved out to the terminals of the line. Jack Wiley was relegated to the scrubs and Carl White assigned to centre. White is under weight, but has regained most of his lost pounds.

The first string back field, except Knowles, were not allowed to report, the four men employed being Knowles, Scovil, Easton and Waite. A sixty-yard run by Waite, which scored a touchdown, featured the practice. The first and second Varsity elevens played twenty minutes against two scrub teams. Special plays were tried and no record was kept of the scores. All the practice was secret.

Every regular expects to get out for the scrimmaging tomorrow except Aleck Wilson and Capt. Talbot. Both limp slightly and it will not be decided before Friday whether to start them against Colgate on Saturday. As Wilson has had no scrimmage practice in more than two weeks his endurance is poor. Talbot's muscle bruise resulted in a slight abscess, which was lanced at the infirmary yesterday. The injury probably arose from a kick, but the captain will be back in the game as soon as the slight cut is healed.

The injury received by the veteran Nick Carter two weeks ago makes it uncertain whether he will be able to resume his old place at end this season. He has already been out of the game four weeks this Fall and is unlikely to regain good training condition even if his wrenched ankle regains its strength.

FORDHAM BADLY BATTERED.

Only Five Regulars Able to Come Out for Practice Yesterday.

The Fordham football team suffered more than was at first supposed in gaining a victory over Rhode Island State last Saturday. As a result only five regulars came out for practice yesterday, and "Skip" Wymard let the mixed squad of scrubs and Varsity remnants off with the lightest practice seen on Fordham Field this season. A brief signal drill, followed by a few sprints after the long punts of Robbin, and some tackling practice constituted the afternoon's work.

The full extent of the Maroon injuries was only evident when Manager Lannin tried to assemble the squad for practice. Capt. "Bud" Wymard was hardly able to limp about after twisting his leg in the closing minutes of Saturday's game, while May, the other lineman unable to report yesterday, is suffering from a badly bruised face, and is not expected back in uniform this week. Reardon also developed a slight lameness, but was able to appear for practice.

In the backfield Fordham suffers the worst, as both Yule and Regan, the two leading point scorers for the Maroon so far this season, are in a badly battered condition, and are not expected to don uniforms again until Thursday or Friday. Strangely enough, both players are laid up with wrenched arms. Yule was hurt in the Middlebury game, but recovered sufficiently to start against Rhode Island. He was forced to retire, however, after the opening of the second half, when he fell on his injured arm while advancing through the visitors' line. Butler, who succeeded him at full back, also got a share of the misfortunes, leaving the contest with a dislocated finger. Regan, whose stirring end runs and perfect handling of the forward passes were the main factors in the victory, injured his arm when tackled behind the goal posts just after making the last touchdown. An examination by Trainer Jake Weber yesterday showed several of the tendons in his left arm to be badly strained.

HUGHITT BACK IN GAME.

Michigan's Veteran Quarter Back Will Play Against Harvard.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 26.—For the first time since his arm was dislocated in the game with the Michigan Aggies ten days ago, "Tommy" Hughitt, the University of Michigan veteran quarter back, appeared on Ferry Field in football togs this afternoon. Hughitt handled the ball for a short time, and then said he would be ready to start in the game against Harvard at Cambridge next Saturday. The return of Hughitt will greatly strengthen the Wolverines, but two or three other Varsity regulars are still out because of injuries, and probably will not be in shape to face the Crimson.

New Yorkers Win at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 26.—The finals of the mixed doubles in the annual Autumn tennis tournaments for the Greenbrier Cups were won by Mrs. Henry J. Wigham, New York, and L. B. Roberts, New York, from Miss Gladys Snellenberg, Philadelphia, and Oliver Harriman, New York, by the scores of 6—3, 6—4. In the ladies' singles event there were several interesting matches. Summary:

Second Round.—Singles—Miss Josephine Peck, Chicago, defeated Mrs. W. F. C. Farquhar, 6—4, 6—3; Miss B. S. Newlin, New York, defeated Miss Annah Peck, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Pickering Holland defeated Miss Gladys Snellenburg, 6—3, 7—5; Mrs. Henry J. Wigham, New York, defeated Miss Frances Moore, Washington, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-Finals—Miss Peck defeated Miss Newlin, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Wigham defeated Miss Pickering, 6—1, 7—5.

Finals—Mrs. Wigham defeated Miss Peck, 6—4, 6—3.

Athletic Field for Hartford.

It was announced from A. A. U. headquarters yesterday that in the Court of Common Council of Hartford a resolution has been passed providing for an athletic field and a quarter-mile cinder track, to be known as the Hartford Public Schools Athletic League Field, and will be used for all public school athletic activities in Hartford, and as a playground for children.

This is another illustration of the great strides made in organized athletic activities in the public schools of this country during the last decade, the credit of which is due the late James E. Sullivan, who originated the idea in 1903 when he suggested the formation of the New York Public Schools Athletic League, which is today the largest organization of its kind in the world. Since then the idea has been adopted by nearly every city and town in the country, and they all have their school organizations under various names, but working on practically the same lines as the parent one in New York.

IMPORTANT SHIFTS IN PRINCETON LINE

Nourse Goes from Centre to Tackle and Shows Up Fairly Well.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Tiger squad got no rest today. All of the players who were not in the entire game on Saturday were sent into a vigorous forty-five-minute scrimmage against the scrubs. A second-string backfield was used, and rolled up two touchdowns and a field goal.

Several important shifts were announced by the coaches this afternoon. The most significant was that Nourse, a 190-pound lineman, would be tried at tackle instead of centre. Nourse played in the latter position in all the early games. Gennert's work on Saturday was so satisfactory, however, that the coaches have decided to let him stay in, with Haviland as a substitute. Nourse was used at tackle for a time today, and showed up fairly well. He will get a thorough tryout for the position, for which there are already five candidates, in addition to Capt. Ballin. King, a scrub player, has been moved up to the Varsity, and will enter the competition for centre as an understudy to Gennert and Haviland. "Ike" Swart, for the last two seasons a sub centre, will be tried at guard.

The wealth of line material available for the Tigers has been further augmented by the appearance of Longstreth, a 194 pounder, who was a substitute guard last season. Longstreth has been suffering from an injured ankle for several weeks, but is fit for work now. "Stew" Baker, whose nose was broken in a scrimmage ten days ago, will return on Wednesday, and expects to give Brown and Lamberton a hot race for one of the end positions.

A good deal of anxiety was removed today by the announcement that Ed Trenkmann would be in shape to play before the end of the week. The injury which he sustained in the Dartmouth game is less serious than was supposed.

QUEEN OF HEARTS BEST.

Mrs. George H. Pell's Boston Terrier Wins First Honors at Gregorian.

Mrs. George H. Pell's handsome lightweight bitch, Wampagne Queen of Hearts, easily won the honors at the third club match of the Boston Terrier Breeders' Association of New York, which was held at the Hotel Gregorian last evening. This dark brindle, perfectly marked terrier of such a dainty type that she barely escaped the class of toy dogs was not only in splendid coat, but full of snap and "ginger" that at once installed her a favorite with the throng that surrounded the ring where Leo Hancox passed on the merits of the animals shown in the twenty-six classes.

Dogs were shown first, and H. J. Alexander's Bud de Oar, winner of some fifty ribbons and a splendid type of the heavier class of the breed, was at once picked as the one that Mrs. Pell's Queen of Hearts would have to beat, as his broad, flat skull, short, square muzzle, and dark mahogany coat struck the fancy of the critics and made him a favorite with many. When the two came together in the supreme test of the show the Queen of Hearts confessedly had a little the better of it in everything except size. Her daintiness and prettiness on the head rather offset that deficiency, however, and there was a liberal round of applause for the owner and breeder of the Queen of Hearts when the judge awarded Mrs. Pell the club medal and the blue rosette.

Much interest was shown over the appearance in the ring of the bitch Patricia J., which was the occasion of a bit of a sensation at the show of the Woodmere Kennel Club last week, when her owner, J. Schultz, Edmund Jr., entered by another fancier showing under the name of the Delancey Street Bird Store, and had the would-be exhibitor and the bitch taken into custody by the police. Mr. Schultz, it seems, had convinced the Police Justice that the dog was his, and said he would be ready to start in the game against Harvard at Cambridge next Saturday. The return of Hughitt will greatly strengthen the Wolverines, but two or three other Varsity regulars are still out because of injuries, and probably will not be in shape to face the Crimson.

New Yorkers Win at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 26.—The finals of the mixed doubles in the annual Autumn tennis tournaments for the Greenbrier Cups were won by Mrs. Henry J. Wigham, New York, and L. B. Roberts, New York, from Miss Gladys Snellenberg, Philadelphia, and Oliver Harriman, New York, by the scores of 6—3, 6—4. In the ladies' singles event there were several interesting matches. Summary:

Second Round.—Singles—Miss Josephine Peck, Chicago, defeated Mrs. W. F. C. Farquhar, 6—4, 6—3; Miss B. S. Newlin, New York, defeated Miss Annah Peck, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Pickering Holland defeated Miss Gladys Snellenburg, 6—3, 7—5; Mrs. Henry J. Wigham, New York, defeated Miss Frances Moore, Washington, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-Finals—Miss Peck defeated Miss Newlin, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Wigham defeated Miss Pickering, 6—1, 7—5.

Finals—Mrs. Wigham defeated Miss Peck, 6—4, 6—3.

Athletic Field for Hartford.

It was announced from A. A. U. headquarters yesterday that in the Court of Common Council of Hartford a resolution has been passed providing for an athletic field and a quarter-mile cinder track, to be known as the Hartford Public Schools Athletic League Field, and will be used for all public school athletic activities in Hartford, and as a playground for children.

This is another illustration of the great strides made in organized athletic activities in the public schools of this country during the last decade, the credit of which is due the late James E. Sullivan, who originated the idea in 1903 when he suggested the formation of the New York Public Schools Athletic League, which is today the largest organization of its kind in the world. Since then the idea has been adopted by nearly every city and town in the country, and they all have their school organizations under various names, but working on practically the same lines as the parent one in New York.

Broadway Theatre
The collars worn by Messrs. Reynolds and Stutzman in that great big successful attraction—
"The Haberdashery"
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WELSH SAYS HE HAS A PUNCH

Lightweight Champion Proposes to Show It Against Wolgast.

Just before getting on the train for Boston yesterday Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight champion of the world, who boxes Ad Wolgast in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 2, was asked if he had acquired a knockout punch while in England. Welsh was quite perturbed by the question, and shot out a hot right, something like this:

"People in this country"—he did not say blooming—"seem to think I am a clever boxer; that I do no possess the sleep-producing punch, and that lets me out.

"Any one who will take the trouble to look up my record will see that in 25 per cent. of my bouts I have won with a knockout, a larger percentage than most title-holders can boast. Moreover, when I box Wolgast on Nov. 2 I am going to prove to the patrons of boxing in New York I have the punch that does the work in short order."

Having delivered himself of this ultimatum, Welsh hopped onto the train for the Hub, where he will box Matty Baldwin tonight.

Welsh cannot be accused of picking soft spots in consenting to box Wolgast as his first real opponent, as the latter is considered the toughest lightweight the ring has seen in many years, and at the same time being the only lightweight who held the title without a knockout against him with the exception of Ritchie. The Californian can hardly be considered, only having two twenty-round contests while he held the championship.

Wolgast virtually engaged in a score of battles when he was champion, fighting over one hundred and fifty rounds, finally losing the title on a foul. Although his contest with Wolgast is only ten rounds, Welsh has every confidence of stopping the Michigan lightweight before the limit is reached. The former title-holder is easy to hit, and, being an excellent general and keen observer, there will be few openings the champion will miss when ready to place a telling blow.

Wolgast will arrive in New York tomorrow from Chicago, and will immediately go out to Dal Hawkins's training quarters on the Westchester Road. This bout in Madison Square Garden next week is of peculiar interest to boxing fans in New York, aside from its championship possibilities, as it marks the first time an ex-champion has been fortunate enough to get two opportunities, matching with different men, to win back his lost laurels. Wolgast fought Ritchie after he lost the title to him, boxing a no-decision bout, and now he is to box Welsh, who won the title from Ritchie. There is probably no gamer or more determined fighter than Wolgast, and it will take all the wonderful skill Welsh is known to possess to keep him off for ten rounds. As decisions are illegal in New York State, it is almost unnecessary to say that Wolgast will make a desperate effort to win by a knockout, as this is the only way he can regain his lost crown.

Billy Roche has been selected to referee the bout and all future contests in Madison Square Garden under the new management.

Graham Outpoints Conofrey.

Buschie Graham of Brooklyn had much the better of Frankie Conofrey in a slow ten-round bout which was the main feature at last night's boxing show at the Olympic Athletic Club. The contest resembled a wrestling match more than a boxing bout. After being floored by a lucky punch in the first round, Conofrey kept holding on for the remainder of the bout and would not give Graham a chance to do any boxing. The latter did all the leading, however, and did his best to make it interesting.

The bout was marked by rough work on both sides in the clinches, and developed into little better than a rough-and-tumble fight in the last round. In this round the two boxers fell out of the ring.

The first bout, between Patsy Broderick and Frankie Marks, was the best on the programme. Although Broderick had much the better of it, he was unable to knock out his opponent, who kept the boxing lively all the way.

Young Ryan made Young Joe Rivers look foolish in their four-round bout, although defeated. Ryan was much lighter than Rivers, but was so elusive that Rivers could make little impression on him. Eddie Cook knocked out Young Teck of New Orleans, who was substituted for Willie Jones in the second round.

Four Brown Men Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—A football squad thoroughly used up by the gruelling contest with Cornell reported for practice at Andrews Field today. Of the regulars, Ward, at tackle, sustained a broken collar bone and will be out of the game for the rest of the season. Staff broke a rib and Ormsby badly twisted an ankle. Neither man will be able to play again before the Yale game Nov. 7. Saxton, who it was thought was badly hurt, will be able to play Saturday. Nothing but a short signal practice was attempted today. The coaches made a shift in the back field, taking Hugreenig from position and putting him at full back. He played this position at Morris High School, New York. He weighs 180 pounds, and is expected to make a strong line bucker.

Broadway's Star Bouts Tonight.

Fistic fans in Brooklyn will have an opportunity tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of seeing "Kid" Williams in action. The bantamweight champion will box "Dutch" Brandt, who was substituted for Young Salsberg, and acknowledged to be one of the hardest hitting youngsters in the game. The latter has fought early all the best boys in his class and has generally come out on top. The other star bout will be between Mike Gibbons of St. Paul and Billy Maxwell of Philadelphia. The Quaker City representative is desirous of meeting the middleweight champion, therefore he is particularly anxious to make a good showing against the Westerner. Besides these two ten-round bouts, the usual fast preliminaries have been arranged.

Heavyweights at the Olympic A. C.

Three ten-round bouts between heavyweights will be the card that Paddy Donnelly has arranged for his special show on Thursday night at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem. The first ten-round event brings together Joe Woods of Brooklyn and Billy Morrow of Orange, N. J., in the second ten-round event Al Benedict of Hoboken and Soldier Delaney of Brooklyn will clash. In the third and last ten-rounder Sailor White of Newark boxes George Wiegner of Washington Market, better known as the Fighting Butcher.

Moran's Last Six-Day Race.

Jimmy Moran will be seen for the last time in a six-day race at Madison Square Garden during the coming race, which starts Nov. 13. Manager McFarland has booked Moran to team up with Reggie McNamara, a sprinter of considerable ability, and the combination will be a hard one to beat. Moran has been one of the most popular "pluggers" in the past six-day races at the Garden and has been training faithfully to make his final bow in the long grind one that will cause the fans to remember him.

99 WOMEN PLAY GOLF AT ESSEX C. C. C.

Mrs. Blake Wins Net Prize and Mrs. Stockton Gets Gross Award.

With a record number of ninety-nine starters, a one-day golf tournament for women was run off yesterday over the links of the Essex County Country Club. After all the scores were returned it was found that Mrs. L. L. Blake of Cranford had won the net prize with a card of 90—7—83. Many of the players, however, preferred to withdraw.

At one time it looked as if Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner of the home club would have to play off for the gross prize, both with scores of 90, but Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield, one of the last to start, returned with a card of 98. This makes the second tournament in succession in which Mrs. Stockton has carried off the gross award.

By way of novelty the club gave the women a chance to compete in a putting contest, simultaneously with the handicap. In other words, they had to keep track of the number of putts on the round, and Mrs. Percy Ingalls of the home club won with 31. Miss Bertha Stratton of Cranford had 32. In the driving competition Mrs. A. B. Holden of Essex County and Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall of Hollywood tied with a total of 460 yards for three balls. Mrs. Holden won the play-off, but her opponent received second prize, presented by Dave Hunter, the club's professional.

The leading scores in the handicap were as follows:

Name and Club.	Gr.	Hp.	Net.
Mrs. E. L. Blake, Cranford	90	7	83
Mrs. L. F. F. Wanner, Essex Co.	90	5	85
Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield	98	8	90
Mrs. Percy Ingalis, Essex Co.	93	4	89
Miss Bertha Stratton, Cranford	95	6	89
Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex Co.	96	6	90
Mrs. F. H. Potts, Lakewood	103	12	91
Mrs. F. S. Ryan, Cranford	97	6	91
Mrs. Wm. J. Faith, Wykagyl	94	2	92
Mrs. MacIntosh, Westfield	115	22	93
Mrs. F. H. Tyler, Hackensack	107	14	93
Miss Julia Bredt, Essex Co.	109	15	94
Mrs. H. S. Avery, Plainfield	111	16	95
Miss Edith Hillier, Cranford	102	7	95
Mrs. A. B. Holden, Essex Co.	101	6	95
Miss Schaerer, Essex Co.	107	10	97
Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge	110	12	98
Mrs. J. A. Mager, Essex Co.	110	12	98
Mrs. Mabie, Westfield	123	25	98
Mrs. M. Cozene, Essex Co.	106	10	96
Mrs. C. C. Aborn, Montclair	103	7	96
Miss Edna Ambrose, Essex Co.	118	20	98
Mrs. G. D. Boscher, Spring Lake	100	10	90
Mrs. Lowell, Fairview	106	7	99
Mrs. H. Harmon, Ardsley	121	22	99
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack	106	7	99
Mrs. C. H. Tuke, Montclair	112	12	100
Mrs. L. C. Mack, Essex Co.

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STARTING THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

It is satisfactory to learn upon the authority of Secretary McADOO that his associates on the Federal Reserve Board are "cordially co-operating with him" in his announcement that the new banking system will be put in operation on Nov. 16. Last week, in a total vote of seventy-two, there was a majority of two against the Secretary in his desire to hurry the opening. Opinions being so nearly divided, and the difference relating only to a matter of a fortnight, it may be assumed that the bankers have come to the view of the Secretary in a matter placed by law within his discretion. With the establishment of the system it will operate itself, the control of the Secretary being exercised in common with his associates of the Federal Board. The best reason for approving the action taken is that given by the President. In the President's words, an effort to protect the system against the strains of the emergency which it is designed to relieve is to cast doubt upon the system itself. The better way is to strengthen the hands of those who must operate the system, which will not operate itself alone any more than any other human agency.

The Secretary assigns as the particular reason for hastening the opening "the emergent conditions in the South." That emergency is fast disappearing before the action of the banks without the assistance of the Treasury, and the opinion of the South itself is altering rapidly. The neighborhood institutions which were advising the planters to hold their cotton found that their advice resulted in the non-payment of their advances to the planters. Accordingly they now are advising the planters to sell at least part of their cotton, and reduce their obligations to banks, merchants, and land renters. It is better that the cotton should be marketed than that it should be held, but the Treasury's assistance hitherto has helped the holding rather than the marketing. The Secretary still seems to think that his action has been helpful, and should be continued, although he has himself found occasion to chide those who hoarded the funds which he disbursed, or diverted them from their intended beneficence. The bankers can deal with this matter better than the Secretary, and it is a good thing that the matter is about to pass into their control.

A better reason for hastening the opening is the condition of the entire country, rather than of the South alone. Ultimately it may be hoped that there will be but two sorts of currency in the country, gold and Federal Reserve notes. Now there are nearly a dozen, and it is well that some of them should be abolished forthwith. There are two sorts of banknotes, and the reason for the emergency variety will disappear with the issue of the Federal Reserve notes. The familiar national bank notes will follow them out of existence shortly. The substitution of the new notes is intimately related to the easing of the conditions of credit, and that concerns countless multitudes more than the planters. Reserve requirements will be reduced by $400,000,000, as the Secretary estimates, with the establishment of the new system, and the bankers can be trusted to see that too large a part of it is not immobilized in cotton held for a rise.

No doubt the conferences at Washington have considered the best international uses to be made of the reserves released. It easily may be that the decision to hasten the release is related in some way to the discussions regarding the interrelation of the markets for cotton and gold and their bearing upon international trade. Not long ago it was a reproach to American men of business that they took too little note of world politics. The time is coming when they must consider world business more closely than ever before. It will not do to take a parochial view of the bearings of what the Federal Reserve bank does. It takes its place among the half dozen of world banks, and its horizon cannot be limited. Cotton is but one of its cares, and not the greatest, although the Secretary gives it that rank.

MEXICO'S RED PAPER.

Mexico now takes its turn to publish an official "paper" of its own appropriate color, red. Mr. CARRANZA's statement of the same hue printed in THE TIMES yesterday probably gives us a fair idea of its content. The formal paper is said to set forth the details of a conspiracy against the First Chief of the Constitutionalists, who, by the way, now declares that the Constitution for which he was fighting is a matter for future consideration and that the work of pacifying Mexico must proceed without it. CARRANZA, in his personal statement, distinctly accuses VILLA of killing BENTON. He also places upon his former adherent the seizure of the Terrazas estate in Chihuahua, although he surely cannot charge VILLA with the robbery in the house of Mr. CREEL, the son-in-law of Mr. TERRAZAS, in the capital the other day, as that was performed by CARRANZA's own police. The persecution of the Spanish residents of Mexico and of the priests, too, it now appears, was wholly the work of VILLA. CARRANZA washes his hands of all these matters, in which it seems that he formerly took pride. VILLA has been all along the "wicked partner" of the firm.

It is needless to say that after this statement from the capital any efforts the convention at Aguascalientes may still care to make to settle the quarrel between the two leaders will be attended with new difficulties. CARRANZA accuses VILLA of making friends with the men who overthrew MADERO, and particularly singles out Gen. ANGELES as an undesirable person. ANGELES, however, has been successful in persuading ZAPATA to send delegates to the convention, and it is not likely that their presence in the deliberations will greatly serve CARRANZA. Washington still regards CARRANZA in an amiable mood. It is believed there that he will give over the Government at the convention's behest and thereafter run for President. If there is really an election in the near future the prospects indicate an extremely hot campaign. The Red Paper will not tend to lower the temperature. Perhaps it should be called Red Pepper. But obviously the republic is not yet in a condition to face an election. Meanwhile our troops remain at Vera Cruz.

HONOR ENOUGH FOR BOTH.

Gov. GLYNN sent to a special session of the Legislature on Monday, Dec. 9, 1913, a programme of the legislation which he had summoned it to enact. It was a radical and sweeping programme. It included most of the things for which reformers had contended for years without making much progress. It included a workmen's compensation law, a direct primary law, the Massachusetts ballot, and machinery for the election of United States Senators by the people. On Thursday, Dec. 11, three days later, the Senate passed all these bills; the Assembly passed them next day, and the Legislature immediately adjourned.

One of these measures, the workmen's compensation law, has turned out to be popular and to have vote-getting results. Therefore are the Republicans busily engaged in proving that the Governor did not have much to do with it. He sat by, a benign and friendly spectator, although perhaps he did help the thing along with a kindly word or so; but the Legislature hardly noticed his presence. It was overshadowed by a sudden memory of Gov. HUGHES. It had not paid much attention to what Gov. HUGHES wanted when he was Governor, but now, just as it met at Gov. GLYNN's call, something happened—perhaps a mention of his name in a paper, perhaps some acquaintance saying, "I wonder how Gov. HUGHES is these days," perhaps the tolling of a bell or the striking of a clock—to remind it of the great Governor whose recommendations it had neglected. It was filled instantly with a conviction of sin; and in remorseful panic it set to work to make amends by tardily enacting, in forty-eight hours, all that Gov. HUGHES had pleaded for in vain. Then, purified and cleansed, the peace that goes with a clear conscience stole upon its soul, and it piously adjourned. In its repentant frenzy it had hardly noticed that Gov. GLYNN was saying anything to it at all.

This way of writing history is not in accord with the spirit of the modern historical school; it is more that of Parson WEEMS or PETER PARLEY than of MOMMSEN or Lord ACTON. The Legislature did not pass those measures either because it had conceived a sudden veneration for Gov. HUGHES or because it was terrified by Gov. GLYNN; it passed them because the election of 1913 had placed it in mortal dread, and it was ready and willing to pass anything the Governor might demand. He saw his opportunity, an opportunity such as has come to few Governors; he knew that while that panic lay heavy on it the Legislature would not dare dissent from anything he indicated as his desire. How some Governors might have used such an opportunity we need not inquire. Gov. GLYNN was the sort of man to recognize it, grasp it, and draw from it a benefit to the people. The programme he laid down was not in all respects one of which we approved, but the Governor believed in it; it was a programme in which not Gov. HUGHES alone, but other Governors, had believed, but for which their labors had not availed. Believing in it, it was the act of a leader and a strong man to turn his opportunity to such a purpose. It was not Gov. HUGHES's fault that no such opportunity was presented to him; but to try to take from Gov. GLYNN the credit due to him for obtaining from the Legislature a workmen's compensation law merely because the opportunity was presented to obtain whatever he wanted is childish.

MEET FOR REPENTANCE.

The reform and reduction of representation in the Republican National Convention is a substantial evidence that the majority of the active men of the party realize the errors and sins of the past and are ready to meet, in part at least, the well-grounded dissatisfaction in the ranks which was so disastrous two years ago. It is idle to assert that the rules of representation and regularity enforced with such energy and success against Mr. ROOSEVELT's nomination in 1912 were time honored and enforced in accordance with precedent. It is still more idle to say that Mr. ROOSEVELT and his managers were guilty of practices equally unworthy. The triumphant TAFT leaders in the unseemly and revolting struggle at Chicago must have felt, even before the disaster of the election, that their victory was dearly bought and that their strategy and their tactics must radically be changed if the party were not to be dissolved.

So far as representation is concerned the reform has been devised by the National Committee and accepted by State conventions for States casting a majority of the electoral votes. The reduction is not so thorough as it might have been, and the plan is not accepted by so large a majority as would have been desirable. The reduction is eighty-nine votes, seventy-nine of them from the Southern States, eight from the outlying possessions, and two from New York. Of the Southern States suffering reduction five have accepted the change. Texas alone has disapproved of it. Chairman HILLES says of the reform:

> The new plan will eliminate conflicts between the rules of the party and the laws of several States, and will reduce the number of contesting delegates. The system of unequal numerical representation, against which many States constantly contended, was the legacy of years and of political custom, and, therefore, not in any way identified with the convention of 1912.

The plan does more than this. It substantially remedies a real injustice which was also the occasion and the source of gross corruption. If this was "not in any way identified with the convention of 1912," it was believed to be very rife at that convention by great multitudes of Republicans. The party is to be congratulated on the fact that its managers have, in part at least, repented and brought forth fruits meet for repentance.

SOME NOTABLE LETTERS.

If the art of writing letters has been lost, as is often asserted, in English-speaking countries, the taste and gift for it—as for many a kindred art—evidently linger in France. The letters of Baron DE CONSTANT to his friend and co-worker in the cause of civilization, Dr. BUTLER, which it was the privilege of THE TIMES to publish on Sunday, are the proof. For clear thinking, for sincere and noble feeling, for the luminous treatment of great subjects with simplicity and sympathy, and especially for side lights on the significant incidents in an unprecedentedly tragic situation, they are very remarkable. It is true that a condition precedent for the production of such letters is the possession of a correspondent to whom they can be addressed in quiet confidence that they will be read with entire understanding and deep interest. But with this condition fulfilled, the letters remain unique examples of their kind.

The most striking feature of them is the candor, the really kindly tone of the writer's feeling toward Germany. He has no difficulty in acknowledging the great qualities of that great nation, and the grievous anger of a patriot at the needless horrors his land is suffering does not prevent him from seeing that the German people are the victims, not the direct authors, of the complex and powerful system which made the war first possible and then practically inevitable. His sense of anguished indignation is stirred not alone by this war, with its incalculable wrongs to France, but by war sprung from whatever evil causes. In the very throes of a struggle for the life of his country, M. DE CONSTANT pleads with the utmost earnestness that, when the victory he is confident of has come, the nation against which his own is fighting shall be treated not vengefully but humanely. When one remembers that it was written almost within sound of the enemy's guns, was there ever a loftier, calmer, more heroic utterance on a like subject than this:

> The war itself, however atrocious it has been and still may be, will have been only a commencement, the beginning of continual wars into which the new world will be drawn, if we do not leave the desire of life and the means of living to Germany, conquered but still alive. It is possible to conquer and to exterminate armies, but it is not possible to exterminate a nation of 70,000,000 people. It will then be necessary to make a place for Germany which will permit the exercise of her fecund activity in the struggle of universal competition. If we yield to the temptation to make an end of German competition, we shall neither end the competition nor shall we end war.
>
> Nor is this clear-headed French statesman carried away by the fervor of patriotism, which he fully shares with his countrymen, and blinded to the sordid side of all wars. He owns sadly that "the most murderous battles"—in however good a cause—"bring profit in the final reckoning" to somebody, if it is only to the "jackals and the crows," and the human representatives of the predatory types exist even in France today, and will increase in number, and will always exert their baleful influences. They are to be resisted in the interest of the whole race and the long future.
>
> In a word, there are two victories equally difficult for the Allies to win: the first over Germany, the second over themselves. Let us prepare ourselves to the uttermost and with all the authority which we can husband to facilitate the first here, and from your side as well as from ours, the second. To make war there is the first difficulty; but to finish well, that is what makes me anxious for the future.

The Hartford Courant, the "oldest living newspaper in the United States," founded before the Republic was born and twelve years old before it printed the text of the Declaration of Independence as news, celebrated on Sunday last its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. This newspaper has grown up with the City of Hartford, with the State of Connecticut, and with the nation. Those who express fears about the stability of the newspaper business, conducted with honesty, sanity, and enterprise, must find in this oldest business institution of Connecticut a measure of reassurance. As Mr. CLEVELAND said of the Monroe Doctrine, The Courant has been found "applicable to every stage of our national existence."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Businesslike Fighting Described.

A really wonderful picture of modern war—showing it as an industry or business, conducted in part like a factory and in part like the making of a canal or subway—was drawn in the dispatch printed in THE TIMES on Sunday from an Associated Press representative with the German Army before Metz.

His story was strangely unlike the descriptions from which the popular notions of a battle are derived, for what he saw was not a plain over which foot and horse were wildly charging. On the contrary, the landscape as he studied it from beside the big cannon forming the German battery seemed strangely deserted. Not an enemy was in sight, and invisible, too, was the mark at which the gunners were firing. They aimed in accordance with orders telephoned from four miles away by an officer stationed at a point favorable for observation, and they went about their task exactly as do methodical workmen in a manufacturing plant, performing a single operation the results of which did not come under their eyes.

They even had regular hours of labor, beginning and ending at the sound of a whistle, in the usual factory style, and the experience of the newspaper man was almost amusingly like that of a visitor to whom a Superintendent is showing the different processes by which the finished article is produced. It was the noon hour when this particular visiter arrived at this battery, and the workers were idle for the time being, but they obligingly set the machinery in motion for his benefit, and showed him exactly how the bombarding of Frenchmen six miles away was done. This little exhibition may have cost several, perhaps a score of lives, around the distant target, but nobody seems to have given that possibility any thought.

Of course this is not all there is of modern war, for that still has its charges and its hand-to-hand fighting, but it is the new part—the part that characterizes battles 200 or 300 miles long, and gives them the notable difference they have from the conflicts of other days, between little groups of 100,000 or 200,000 men.

Neutral, Yes, But Not in Silence.

Ex-President TAFT, at the mass meeting held in New Haven to discuss the European conflict and to raise relief funds, expressed the wish that the residents of the United States and its press would not "take sides" for or against any of the combatants, and would not even express opinions as to which of them is right and which wrong.

For the maintenance of this sort of neutrality Mr. TAFT gave two reasons—first, that the European Powers will in time ask the help of the United States in making peace, and, second, that "there is a good deal of lying in politics, and about as much in war." These are both good reasons in their way, but a man as shrewd as the ex-President and as well informed as he about the nature and habits of his fellow-countrymen must be perfectly well aware that, though we believe as firmly as he does in the preservation of a scrupulous neutrality, as far as acts are concerned, we are not going to abstain either from having or from expressing opinions as to the causes or the conduct of the war.

With his decidedly and admirably judicial mind, the ex-President presumably looks at the war much as he would at a case still "under the Judge," and he has an instinctive dislike not only for premature decisions, but also for comment that is likely or may possibly influence the ultimate decision. The similarity of the war to a "case," however, is slight, and between the two there is one enormous difference.

At least theoretically, and to a large extent practically or actually—to an extent as large as poor fallible mortals can make it—when a controversy is brought before a group of Judges, or before a Judge and jury, it is to be settled by the use of reason. In war the determination is by pure brute force. Evidence and argument have alike been abandoned as means of reaching a verdict, and therefore pleas for a suspension of judgment till competent authority has spoken lose most, if not all, of their force.

If "laws are silent in the midst of arms" so are the ordinary restrictions on opinion. The mistakes we may make are of no more effect than the advice we gave before the war began, and after all we are now probably about as well informed as to underlying motives and causes as we shall ever be. The "lying" to which the ex-President feelingly referred will not cease after peace comes, but then, as now, we shall have to decide for ourselves as best we can where the truth is concealed.

Boundaries Will Not Be Racial.

Mr. HOBSON speaks with high authority in his own domains of applied science, but when he goes out of them he not infrequently reveals the consoling fact that wisdom will not die with him. He did it not long ago in discussing a use of tobacco to which he is not himself inclined, and he has done it again by calling the European war a "conflict of races" and prophesying that when the map, after peace comes, is drawn anew, national and race boundaries will coincide.

He evidently thinks, as do so many others, including all the attorneys for Germany, that between Teuton and Slav there is an essential difference. As a matter of fact, they are closely related members of the same big family, and not one of the points in which they vary can properly be called racial.

The frequent references to the French as "Latin" are wildly absurd, when those who make it have "blood" in mind, as they almost always do, and throughout most of France the people are much more closely related to the Germans than they are to the inhabitants of the southern part of their own country. There a real racial difference does exist, but, as invariably happens, political and economic influences have obliterated it so far as hostility to Germany is concerned.

SHACKLETON STARTS SOUTH

His Section of the Antarctic Expedition Leaves Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 26.—The British Antarctic Expedition headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton departed southward today.

Sir Ernest Shackleton left London on Sept. 18 for Buenos Aires. His expedition left London in two sections. One is going to the Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the antarctic, and the other, headed by Sir Ernest, went to South America. It is planned that the two sections shall meet in April, 1915, or, at the latest, in March, 1916. The Shackleton section, which left Buenos Aires yesterday, has seventy dogs that have been hardened in Norway during the past five months, and it is also equipped with motor sledges. The other party will have twenty-six dogs and sledges.

Difficulty was experienced, owing to the war, in getting the scientific instruments necessary for the trip. They had been ordered in Germany and delay was caused by waiting for their construction in London.

The expedition is the greatest of the kind that has ever been undertaken. It is planned to traverse a distance of 1,700 miles, from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea. After reaching the south pole, Sir Ernest will choose one of three routes for his return, either the one taken by Scott, that taken by Amundsen, or a third crossing the great Victoria chain of mountains.

Sir Ernest plans to gather much scientific information. The expedition has been financed by large gifts from men interested in polar exploration, including one of more $100,000 from Sir James Caird.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Mr. Sheehan Thinks They Should Keep Open Minds on All Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Oct. 13 I replied to a communication addressed to me as a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention by the New York City Constitutional Convention Committee, asking my views on certain propositions that may be submitted to the convention.

As an extract only from my reply was published, on behalf of those to whom it was addressed, I ask THE TIMES to publish my letter in full, copy of which is inclosed.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.

New York, Oct. 26, 1914.

Walter T. Arndt, Esq., Secretary, New York City Constitutional Convention Committee, 41 Park Row, New York City.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your recent communication asking my views on six propositions which your committee consider should be adhered to by the Constitutional Convention, delegates to which are to be chosen next month. While I have an opinion on each of the questions to which you refer, I beg to say that the final and proper decision on these, as well as on all other questions which may come before the convention, should be the result of full and deliberate discussion by the delegates. Whatever my present opinion on these questions may be is of small moment.

The real issue should be, which of the candidates will best approach the work of the convention in an impartisan, open-minded, and patriotic manner; and in my opinion the candidate who feels the necessity of giving a pledge to so act deserves defeat.

W. F. SHEEHAN.

A Mother's Four Children.

A plucky little mother must have help with rent and food this Fall and Winter. The father, the sole wage earner, died suddenly from heart disease, leaving four children, the youngest a tiny baby. The mother keeps a nice home and gives the youngsters devoted care. Her total income is only $6 a week and she needs in addition $14 a month for her rent and $2 a week to help with food. In about a year, when the eldest boy secures his working papers, he will be able to bear a part of the burden; in the meantime the Charity Organization Society asks for contributions toward the $138 needed for the next six months.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: "Alexander," $5; "E. D.," $5; "Anonymous," $10; "Cash," $10; L. K. Spring, $1; "Cash," $1; "Cash," $15; William Messer, $5; "W. C. T.," $5; "M. F. P.," $5; Mrs. M. B., $5; "In as Much," $5; "C. F. A.," $1; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $5; "C. B. S.," $1; "From a Friend," $1; "B. W.," $1; "S. W. B.," $2; Mrs. I. Kaufman, $5, and Ford Hunt, $5.

TO ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS.

"In slime and quicksand thousands die";
"Each shell killed forty as it burst";
"The human torches scarred the sky";
"The helpless wounded died of thirst."

These not the vaporings of a mind
Diseased or caught in fancy's loom;
They merely hint at the refined
And gentle ways men meet their doom.

We know how childish it must seem
To prate of man's love now, for man
For shattered is our splendid dream
Of brotherhood and peaceful span.

So if you always thought us hard
Who sacrificed a dog or two
The precious health of man to guard—
Perhaps, perhaps, your words you rue.

Perhaps you'll bow admit, as foes
Of love and life we do not shine;
We gladly leave the part to those
Who rule their lands by right divine.

Believe that we are fair and kind,
That we but seek mankind's release;
Who knows that we may not yet find
The still elusive germ of Peace?

SAMUEL M. BRICKNER, M. D.

STATE CANAL COSTS.

Consulting Engineers Say There Is No Juggling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page of this day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES is printed a reference to the statement of contracts for work on the State Barge Canal, made by Frank M. Williams in 1910, at the close of his term as State Engineer, to the effect, as quoted in your editorial, that "96 per cent. of the entire length of the canal is under contract at prices aggregating $3,000,000 or $8,000,000 less than the appropriation for these pieces of work," &c., together with this statement:

> We find State Engineer Bensel reported that in December, 1913, only 82 per cent. of the original Barge Canal appropriation was contracted for, that is, 14 per cent. less than the amount contracted for by his predecessor. Mr. Williams's report has never been contradicted—it was reaffirmed in a letter to THE TIMES, published on Dec. 17 last, and signed by the Board of Consulting State Engineers.

The numerical values of the percentages given in the above quotations are correct, but their interpretation and their applications to State Barge Canal matters are much confused and materially in error at least by inference. In the report of the State Engineer, made Dec. 31, 1910, Mr. Williams states: "Thus it is seen that about 96 per cent. of the canal mileage is under contract." In the same report Mr. Williams states:

> The value of the work under contract at contract prices or completed work amounts to $72,710,953, exclusive of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal; and at the close of 1910 $25,860,725 has been earned on construction work.

It is to be remembered that the work on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal is not covered by the so-called $101,000,000 appropriation. In December, 1913, J. A. Bensel, State Engineer, states in his annual report:

> The amount of work placed under contract at the close of the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1913 * * * was $78,076,969, of which there had been performed work to the amount of $60,983,052. * * *

These figures relate only to the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals, known commonly as the State Barge Canals, for which $101,000,000 was appropriated.

If the contracts awarded on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal be added to the above amount of work placed under contract to Sept. 30, 1913, the total will be about $83,000,000. This amount is about 82 per cent. of the $101,000,000 appropriation, and probably accounts for the statement "82 per cent. of the original Barge Canal appropriation" used in your editorial.

A little consideration of the preceding official figures will show that contracts for "96 per cent. of the entire length of the canal" means something very different from 82 per cent. of the $101,000,000 appropriation; it will show in fact that the two figures have no relation to each other whatever. In no official report has the present State Engineer stated that the amount of contracts awarded to December, 1913, was "82 per cent. of the original Barge Canal appropriation," nor is there any ground for the statement that the amount of contracts awarded up to December, 1913, is "14 per cent. less than the amount contracted for by his predecessor." Contracts for 96 per cent. of the entire length of the canal fall far short of amounting to 96 per cent. of the total cost of the canal. In round numbers the contracts for "96 per cent. of the entire length of the canal" represent an amount of about $73,000,000, or less than 75 per cent. of the $101,000,000 appropriation.

It may be of interest to state that the total amount of work actually done under contracts up to September, 1914, under the $101,000,000 appropriation, is $70,051,806, or a little over $44,000,000 worth of construction work since the present State Engineer took office.

As a matter of fact there has been no juggling with facts or misrepresentation of the relations of statements in the various official reports of either Mr. Williams or Mr. Bensel. All official figures are perfectly clear and consistent with each other to any one who examines them carefully with the intention of determining their true significance. It may be further said that the work on the State Barge Canal has been energetically pushed and there will be no material delay in its opening, except for conditions over which the State Engineer has no control.

JOSEPH RIPLEY, Chairman;
M. G. BARNES,
WILLIAM H. BURR,
G. S. GREENE, Jr.,
T. KENNARD THOMSON,
Consulting Engineers to the State Engineer.

New York, Oct. 24, 1914.

LAND KARLUK SURVIVORS.

Capt. Bartlett and Eight Others of Stefansson Party at Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 26.—The United States revenue cutter Bear arrived from Nome, Alaska, yesterday, bringing Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, master of the wrecked Stefansson exploring ship Karluk, and eight Karluk survivors, who were taken off Wrangell Island by the power schooner King and Winge, which transferred them to the Bear in the arctic.

Capt. Bartlett and his men were landed at Esquimalt, B. C., and the Bear proceeded last night for Seattle with forty-eight men and officers rescued from the United States cutter Tahoma, which was wrecked last month on a reef in the Aleutian Islands.

The survivors of the Karluk who were landed at Esquimalt with Capt. Bartlett were William Laid McKinley, magneto-tician, of Clydebank, Scotland; John Munroe, chief engineer; Robert Williamson, second engineer; Fred W. Maurer, fireman; Robert Templeman, steward; Ernest Chase, assistant steward; John Hadley, seaman, and H. Williams, seaman.

Of the twenty-eight men who sailed from Fort Clarence, Alaska, on July 17, 1913, for the Arctic Ocean on the steam whaler Karluk, a wooden vessel of 320 tons, eleven perished. Eight, including three of the scientists, were lost on the ice after the Karluk was crushed, and three others, including two scientists, died on Wrangell Island and were buried there.

OPTIMISM IN THE SOUTH.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Party Found Business Conditions Good.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Contrary to the impression prevailing in many sections of the country, there is no indication of a prostration of business or panicky conditions in the South, according to John H. Fahey of Boston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Fahey and other members of that organization are here today on the last leg of their tour through the South.

"We have observed with the greatest satisfaction," said Mr. Fahey, "the spirit of self-confidence and optimism everywhere apparent among the business men in the cities we have visited, in spite of the temporary financial difficulties created by the war. The impression has prevailed in some sections that the South was prostrate and well-nigh panic-stricken. We did not find any evidence of such a condition."

WEEPS AT CITY INQUIRY.

Woman Unable to Pay $5 Demanded by Investigator for Child's Care.

At the investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the State Civil Service Commission in the Municipal Building yesterday, the inquiry again turned on the right of Charities Commissioner Kingsbury to go outside of the civil service lists in the selection of investigators for the charitable institution. Mr. Kingsbury, with the sanction of President Moskowitz of the Municipal Commission, selected forty-seven examiners for this work. The work of these examiners also came in for added criticism.

Frank Moss, attorney for the State Commission, tried to show through James Conway, former assistant chief examiner for the Municipal Commission and through Miss May Dranaw, the present assistant chief examiner, that there was a very good civil service list on file from which Commissioner Kingsbury could have obtained very competent examiners. Mr. Conway, who is now chief examiner in the State Insurance Department, said that he had looked over the experience papers of the forty-seven men and women selected by Commissioner Kingsbury and that he considered them no better and in some cases inferior to the experience papers made out by the men and women who won places on the civil service list. This list was made up in 1910.

As a sample of the work of one of the specially selected investigators Mr. Moss produced Mrs. Helen Bonson, about 25 years old, of 35 Avenue B, who told how an investigator had tried to make her pay for the care of her four-year-old daughter Helen, a patient in the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island.

Mrs. Bonson cried on the witness stand as she told of her poverty. She said that she had worked only two months since July 1 and that she had never earned more than $5 a week. Her husband deserted her, and now she is sharing a room with another boarder in the tenement that is home.

"My daughter, Helen, was all that I had," said the woman. "She had skin disease, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Then she was sent to Randall's Island. The investigator found me at Alverne, L. I., where I was working as a waitress. She asked me to contribute $12 a month for the care of my child. I told her that was impossible. Then she asked for $8, and finally I said I would try to pay $5. On Sept. 9 I paid the first $5. It took the bread out of my mouth to do it. And now I owe another $5. I can't pay it. I worked only three days last week, and I have no money. What shall I do? I love my child, but I can't take care of her."

Mr. Moss comforted the woman, and told her not to worry. It was said on behalf of the Charities Department that no attempt would be made to collect money from a woman so poor as this one. It was explained that this particular woman was able to contract for a monthly payment when the investigator called on her in August.

HARLEM SEES BABY PARADE.

Crowds of Admirers Rush Police Lines and Confuse Show.

All Harlem turned out yesterday afternoon to see the babies of that region parade. The celebration was part of the Harlem Carnival, which is being held in connection with the Tercentenary, and the committee under Nathan Lemlein had got 800 infants and 1,200 older children in line.

The parade formed in 125th Street, at Third Avenue, and at Morningside Avenue, and the two sections united on Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, with William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation for the Park Department, as Grand Marshal. Then they marched down Lenox Avenue to 116th Street, and back to Madison Avenue and 124th Street, and to Mount Morris Park West, where a group of judges, the chief of whom was Mrs. John H. Parker of 24 East Sixty-second Street, awarded 141 prizes.

Inspector Thomas Ryan and 700 policemen were supposed to keep the way clear for the procession. Something went wrong, however, and at Lenox Avenue and 125th Street the crowds surged through the police lines and overran the street, delaying the parade for half an hour. In clearing a way for the babies a number of persons were knocked down.

At 116th Street the parade was blocked for some time by the crosstown cars, but the most serious trouble occurred before the judges' stand. There the crowd blocked the street again, and in the confusion that followed some of the prize winners did not get their awards, and a number of others went home with prizes that did not belong to them.

Baby carriage floats in the parade included some very fair imitations of aeroplanes, motor boats, and automobiles. The costumes showed the influence of the war, and English, French, Belgian, and German soldiers and Red Cross surgeons and nurses were numerous.

ASKS FACTS FROM WHITMAN

Land Bank Director Resents His Sweeping Denunciation.

Robert H. Van Cortlandt of Westchester, one of the Directors of the Land Bank and a Democratic candidate for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, last night issued a statement in which he said:

"What does Mr. Whitman mean by saying that the land bank law is the worst law that ever was put upon the farmers? Does he mean that it is based upon unsound principles of finance? Or that the farm lands of the State of New York are of such unstable value that they do not form a basis for banking credit? Or that the savings and loan associations are an unfit body to have charge of the matter?

"Mr. Whitman has done fine things as District Attorney of New York County, but his training surely has not fitted him to pass well-considered judgment on the merits of the Land Bank bill. It can only be cause for regret to all those interested in the many difficult problems of rural life that a man who is the candidate for Governor of one of the great political parties should hastily condemn such an important piece of legislation as the land bank law.

"By doing so Mr. Whitman hardly is displaying the qualities which the people of the State of New York have the right to expect in one who aspires to be their Governor."

SEARCH FOR IVES WILL.

Surrogate Signs Order to Open Safe Deposit Boxes.

Surrogate Fowler yesterday signed an order directing the Atlantic Safe Deposit Company, the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, and the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Company to search their vaults for the will of Gen. Brayton Ives, formerly President of the Great Northern Railway, and President of the New York Stock Exchange for two terms. Gen. Ives died at Chelsea, his home in Tarrytown, on Thursday last.

The order was obtained by the law firm of Parsons, Closson & Mollvaine of 52 William street, representing Mrs. Eunice Maynard of 114 East Fortieth Street, daughter of the General, who states in the petition that she believes her father left a will. It was learned at the office of the law firm that the will could not be found in the General's desk nor among his papers elsewhere. The estate cannot be administered until it is learned whether there is a will.

The law requires a court order to open the safe deposit boxes, which must be done in the presence of a representative of the State Controller's office.

BERNSTEIN AN EDITOR.

Author Will Be in Charge of New Jewish Daily Newspaper.

Herman Bernstein, the author, has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the American Jewish Committee in order to assume the editorship of the new Jewish daily The Day, which is to make its first appearance on Nov. 2, two days after election. Mr. Bernstein was born in Scherwindt, Germany, in 1876. At the age of 10 his family moved to Mohilev on the Dnieper. In 1893 he came to America. His first literary work was published in 1899. In 1908 he traveled through Germany, Russia, and Turkey as special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and interviewed some of the greatest master minds of Europe. Mr. Bernstein is the author of several novels and dramas, and has published translations of the works of the Russian authors Maxim Gorky, Anton Chekhov, Leonid Andreyev, and Tolstoy.

TENTATIVE BUDGET IS $204,129,441.44

Increase of $11,132,889.82 Over 1914 Is Opposed at Hearing.

"CUT IT," SAY REALTY MEN

Layoff of 750 Dock Laborers Contemplated—McAneny Says City Should Not Cut Salaries.

Mayor Mitchel announced the tentative budget figures for 1915 yesterday as $204,129,441.44, which is $11,132,889.82 more than the 1914 budget of $192,996,551.62. The city budget has never before passed the $200,000,000 mark.

Three items are said to be responsible for the increase—the debt service, the cancellation of uncollectible taxes, and a larger education budget. The debt service increase, which amounts to $9,550,803.30, is said to be unavoidable. The charge represents the interest on short term city bonds issued for subway, paving, and like purposes. To make up the deficiency in taxation, due to the decision to write off uncollectible taxes, an increase of $5,700,000 is recommended. The two items are offset somewhat by a decrease in rent and State taxes due to the absence of a State tax on property in 1915. This year's State taxes are given as at $4,876,903.43.

If the total assessed valuation for the city remains in the neighborhood of $8,400,000,000 the tax rate will probably be about 1.02 in Manhattan, as compared to 1.78 at present, with a corresponding increase in the other boroughs. The summary of the tentative budget, as compared with the final figures for 1914, is as follows:

	Tentative Budget, 1915.	Final Budget, 1914.
City Government	$134,919,972.60	$125,437,549.82
Debt service	52,182,581.04	52,811,917.65
Deficiency	8,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Rent and State taxes	858,471.00	5,206,988.43
Borough assessments	954,549.96	520,015.66
N. Y. County	8,813,886.51	8,006,164.84
Bronx County	3,701,804.15	3,701,804.15
Kings County	1,907,122.50	1,880,560.31
Queens County	466,036.74	440,797.00
Richm'd County	146,932.45	126,713.83
Total	$204,129,441.44	$192,996,551.62

In opening the first of the special meetings which taxpayers are invited to attend, the Mayor said:

"The administration cost of the Government was largely cut, the net decrease in the twenty-nine departments under the Mayor amounting to $2,611,000, as I remember. There is a decrease of some $500,000 in the Department of

DAVID COPPERFIELD BACK ON THE STAGE

A Good Peggotty and a Good Micawber Tread the Boards at Wallack's.

PLAY BY LOUIS N. PARKER

Some Charming Scenes in a Far Too Diffuse and Cumbrous Stage Version of the Novel.

THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE. A dramatic version in four acts by Louis N. Parker of the novel, "David Copperfield." At Wallack's Theatre.

David Copperfield.....J. V. Bryant
Miss Betsey Trotwood.....Eva Vincent
Richard Babley.....Prince Miller
Janet.....Rhoda Beresford
A donkey boy.....Master John Heals
Agnes Wickfield.....Edith Latimer
James Steerforth.....Vernon Steel
Tommy Traddles.....Philip Tonge
Littimer.....Leslie Ryecroft
Daniel Peggotty.....Emmet Corrigan
Clara.....Emma Chambers
Little Em'ly.....Dorothy Parker
Haps.....J. E. Green
Mrs. Gummidge.....Louie Emery
Martha Endell.....Anne Gascon
Wilkins Micawber.....Lennox Pawle
Mrs. Micawber.....Maggie Fisher
Emma Micawber.....Arline Dewey
Wilkins Micawber, Jr.Master Emmet Bradley
The twins....Gladys Bradley and Miss Rieser
Uriah Heep.....O. P. Heggie
Mrs. Heep.....Helen Weatherby
Mrs. Crupp.....Mabel Stanton

A version of "David Copperfield," prepared for the stage by Louis N. Parker, was presented for the first time last evening at Wallack's Theatre. It is called "The Highway of Life," and is by the man who wrote "Rosemary," "Disraeli," and "Pomander Walk."

It would seem that any playwright, be he novice or one as experienced as Mr. Parker, turns to his shelf of Dickens with an uncomfortable dilemma before him. In the case of nearly every book in the long and wonderful list that tempts him, what he writes for the stage must be either a bad play or bad Dickens. And this is peculiarly true of the book of books, "David Copperfield." It may be said of "The Highway of Life" that it is pretty good Dickens. Mr. Parker has not only done his task with a proper reverence. He has done it with affection. He has done it in the spirit of a true Dickensian.

What he has prepared for the theatre of our day is no good play formed simply from a single, isolated portion of the book, nor, on the other hand, does it represent what would be the entirely mad attempt to reproduce within the proscenium arch of Wallack's the whole canvas which Dickens called "David Copperfield." Rather, Mr. Parker has chosen to present a succession of some of the best beloved scenes from the novel, and within those scenes to tell once more, after a fashion that relies largely on the audience's familiarity with the outlines, the story of Steerforth and Little Em'ly and the story of the Wickfields, Uriah Heep, and the indomitable Wilkins Micawber.

These stories are told in a somewhat confused, fragmentary, and intermittent fashion. Probably most of this trouble could be traced to the too single devotion with which Mr. Parker has turned to the leaves of the book. But after all it is not the stories which represent either the charm or the interest in "The Highway of Life." It is the people, the embodiment of the folk who throng the pages of "David Copperfield," and who now once again tread the boards at Wallack's. Mr. Parker's play is not pleasing as a far too lengthy succession of scenes, but as a procession of old and polished friends.

A visit to this new play is best described in terms of the opportunity it means to watch the changing moods of Mr. Micawber, whether he be floored and completely crushed at his best, or at his best; to hear Mrs. Micawber tearfully proclaim her eternal fidelity, sing a song, or admit in a burst of candor that she knows she is only a female; to hear Miss Trotwood call for Janet and see her sally forth on the donkey from her precious green overlooking the white chalk cliffs of Dover; to behold the immortal Tommy Traddles rumpling his forever tousled hair; to listen while Daniel Peggotty declares a storm is brewing and can tell no more than that" to watch Uriah writhing, and to listen to the gloomy lamentations of Mrs. Gummidge.

Such pleasure as "The Highway of Life" has to offer is in the visualization of these people of the story. It is the genuine pleasure of recognition, the happy renewal of old acquaintances. And in the giving of this pleasure the actors naturally enter in more largely than Mr. Parker. It is rather a matter between them and Mr. Dickens.

Emmett Corrigan stepped expeditiously but successfully from the fine shoes of the repentant millionaire in the Klein play lately housed at the Booth Theatre into the sea-boots of Daniel Peggotty. The great heart and the huge force of that ancient mariner are finely reflected in Mr. Corrigan's portrait. It is big and genuine and moving.

The Micawber is done by Lennox Pawle, affectionately remembered here for his work in "Pomander Walk" and "Liberty Hall." He appears in an amazing make-up and plays with a hearty appreciation of the rich humor that immortalized the character.

Little Em'ly is nicely done by Dorothy Parker, whose entirely charming performance in "Pomander Walk" is one of the most fragrant memories of recent seasons. The rough, inarticulate Ham, whose friends made his given name sound like a moral in English grammar, is played with feeling by J. H. Greene. Something of the lingering charm that appealed so deeply to the frightened little boy at Salem House can be glimpsed fleetingly in the Steerforth as done by Vernon Steel. The appearance of the minister Littimer is only momentary, but Mr. Ryecrort may be complimented on his make-up and his manner in this minor rôle. The snaky quality in the Dumble Uriah is present in the work of O. P. Heggie, whose performance is most skillful. It is a vivid picture. J. V. Bryant gives a good account of himself as David, while the Agnes of Miss Latimer is curiously reminiscent of one of Miss Anglin's manners. There is much charm in Miss Vincent's playing of Betsey Trotwood, but something of the needful austerity is missing, and as Mr. Dick, Prince Miller loses a good deal of the vast, childlike amiability. One wonders what has become of the ancient habit of jingling coins which used so to solace the author of the Memorial.

It must be recorded that a chief difficulty with last evening's performance was that "The Highway of Life" was proffered to the public before it was ready. A great deal of cutting and compressing lies ahead of the responsible parties to the enterprise. One scene, however, must be left intact, for it is a finely effective stage picture of the tempest that left the bodies of Ham and Steerforth on the storm-swept Yarmouth shore. A play of a dozen scenes, with no attempt to utilize the forestage to expedite matters necessarily means a long performance, but last evening the scenes succeeded one another at a somewhat leaden gait. The final curtain did not fall till 12:45 this morning. It was unconscionably long at best, but it may have seemed longer to the credulous and considerable part of the audience that really believed the play would begin at 8 and have more than a half hour's wait to pay for their promptness.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Denman Thompson's old play, "The Old Homestead," is being made into a movie drama by the Famous Players Company.

Madaline Travers, last seen on Broadway in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," has been engaged for the rôle of Olivia in Phyllis Neilson-Terry's production of "Twelfth Night."

Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars's animal and insect moving-picture films will have their first public showing today at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

"Consequence" will close at the Comedy Theatre Saturday night, and be transferred to Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.36 cents; Imported Beef, 10.58 cents per pound.—Adv.

MR. WERRENRATH'S RECITAL

A Programme of Unfamiliar Songs Given in Aeolian Hall.

Reinald Werrenrath is a baritone singer not without honor in his own city, as was shown by the numbers and the friendly, even enthusiastic, temper of the audience that heard his song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. He is an explorer in the literature of song, and his programme on this occasion was to a large extent made up of songs quite unknown, probably, to most of his listeners, even when the composers, half of whom were Americans, were not so. Indeed, only two of the list, Brahms's "Owdsat'ich doch den Weg surück" and "Tambourliedchen," have had much of the publicity that song recitals give. Such a programme is necessarily experimental in character. Mr. Werrenrath sang it throughout with conviction and artistic devotion, but not all of it seemed wholly to justify the doing.

The most striking of the unfamiliar numbers were Sinding's "Licht," and a group of Italian songs by Del Valle de Paz, Harry Spier, P. Mario Costa, and Francesco Santoliquido, in which there were elements of real beauty if the utterance could rarely be called truly original. The same is true of Weingartner's "Hochgsommer," strongly influenced by Schumann, but lacking the touch of archness with which Schumann would surely have interpreted the last stanzas.

Of the American songs, four by Harold Osborn Smith, Miner Walden Gallup, F. Morris Class, and Deems Taylor are still unpublished. Mr. Werrenrath sang with all the agreeable qualities that have heretofore been admired, with polished and refined style, purity of intonation, finish of diction, and admirable control of his production of tone. Mr. Werrenrath's taste is fastidious, and, even though he turns his attention sometimes to music of no great distinction, he rarely fails to give it something of interest. His voice is not notable for its power of emotional expressiveness nor for varied color, yet there were not a few passages in which his singing was illumined by a genuine flash of passionate utterance. His audience was easily disposed to applause, and induced him to repeat several of the songs on the list—not always the best ones. Charles Albert Baker's accompaniments were sympathetic and discreet.

5,000 HEAR MUSIC FESTIVAL.

First Tercentenary Concert Is Held at City College.

The inauguration concert of the music festivals of the Commercial Tercentenary was held last night in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York before a crowd estimated at 5,000. Hundreds of music lovers were turned away.

The City Orchestra, augmented to seventy-two pieces, was under the direction of Carl Schulz except in the opening number, which was conducted by Henry T. Fleck. Mr. Schulz also played two 'cello solos. The programme follows:

Vorspiel, "Meistersinger".....Wagner
Nocturne.....Chopin
Elfentanz.....Popper
Leo Schulz.
Aria "Leporello," "Don Giovanni"..Mozart
Andre de Segurola.
L'Arlesienne.....Bizet
Aria, "Mignon".....Ambroise Thomas
Bernice de Pasquali.
Piano concerto, in E flat.....Liszt
Albert von Doenhoff.
Duet, Lacidarem.....Mozart
Mme. Pasquali and Signor Segurola.
"Rienzi" Overture.....Wagner
The remaining concerts of the music festival will be held as follows:

Oct. 27—Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place.

Oct. 29—Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush and Church Avenues, Brooklyn.

Oct. 30—Commercial High School, Albany Avenue, Brooklyn.

Nov. 1—East Side Forum, Public School 17, Manhattan.

Nov. 2—City College, 139th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Nov. 3—Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Nov. 4—Eastern District High School, Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

Nov. 5—People's Institute, Public School 41, Manhattan.

Nov. 6, Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road.

Nov. 7—Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place.

In the crowd left outside the hall was Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education. He was recognized by Harry Fleck, son of the Director, and led in, although many protested.

PLANS RUSSIAN FESTIVAL.

Miss Barbara Rutherfurd to Give a Benefit for War Sufferers.

Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, the younger daughter of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, is arranging a Russian festival, to be held on Tuesday night, Nov. 3, in the Cascades Room of the Biltmore, the proceeds of which are to go to Russian sufferers from the war, the money to be transmitted through the Russian Ambassador, with his staff, is coming from Washington to attend the festival.

The decorations, which are to be Russian, will be arranged by Everett Shinn, Efram Zimbalist, violinist, will play, and Adamo Didur of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing, and a new Russian symphony by Scriabine will have its first hearing. The Russian choir from the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas, in East Ninety-seventh Street, will also sing.

There are to be no patronesses. Instead Miss Rutherfurd is asking society women to give dinners before the festival, which will be followed by dancing. Among those who are to give dinners are Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

KAISER'S OPERA CONTINUES.

Emma L. Gates, American Singer, Notified to Return to Cassel.

Emma Lucy Gates, an American singer, who was a member of the Kaiser's Royal Opera Company at Cassel, Germany, when the war began, received a cablegram at her home at 64 West 127th Street yesterday notifying her that the war would make no difference with the Kaiser's opera programme, and that the Royal Opera Company was expecting her to return at once to participate in the Winter season.

The cablegram, for all its tone of assurance, contained one clause which indicated that the war was having its effect. The clause was that "salaries for all have been reduced."

Miss Gates, who is a granddaughter of Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, went abroad seven years ago to study for grand opera. Three years ago, upon completing her studies, she remained in Germany as a coloratura soprano in the Royal Opera Company, singing sometimes at Berlin and sometimes at Cassel. She was in England on her Summer vacation when war was declared. She heard that the Royal Opera Company could not give its Winter performance because most of the members of the orchestra had enlisted for the war. She then sailed for New York.

Miss Gates has not yet decided whether to return to Cassel.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Columbia and Minnehaha.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

COLUMBIA, (Glasgow.)—Mr. and Mrs. Norman Allan, Mrs. S. R. Barker, R. P. Bowden, Mrs. I. E. Bradford, Miss E. E. Bradford, Dr. W. P. Burns, H. H. Douglas, Miss Minnie Gibson, John Lander, David Morris, Miss J. C. Nelson, C. B. Rand, Mrs. D. Starr, and Stanley Robinson.

MINNEHAHA, (London.)—Mrs. J. S. Adams, Mrs. A. C. Allen, G. S. Bedo, Miss Hannah Brice, Mr. and Mrs. H. Burgess, Miss Anne Burgess, Miss C. E. Cope, Mrs. A. M. Corbet, A. H. Cross, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Culmer, Col. H. E. Deane, U. S. A., G. R. Fiske, Thomas Grover, Miss Grace Hall, Alan Harvey, F. W. Kingsbury, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, R. Lee-Kelling, Com. F. J. Loft, R. M. Mac Mullen, C. Martin, Mrs. W. H. Merrill, R. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ord, Mr. and Mrs. William Ord, Mr. and Mrs. Barry Pain, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pearce, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Terry.

MUSIC NOTES.

David Bispham announces instead of his annual song recital this year an appearance with the Barrere Ensemble on Sunday evening, Nov. 22, at the Belasco Theatre. The programme will be devoted exclusively to the works of American composers.

Miguel Quiroga, violinist, will give two more recitals at the Shubert Theatre—the first on Friday afternoon and the second on Sunday afternoon.

The first concert of the Co-operative Symphony Society and the Wage Earners' League will be held Saturday evening, Nov. 14, in Carnegie Hall. Giacinto Scarano will conduct and Marie Deutscher, violinist, will be one of the soloists.

MRS. LAWRENCE TO ROUSE WOMEN

English Suffragette Comes Here to Campaign for Permanent World Peace.

SAYS WAR WAS MAN-MADE

Women Must Organize as Pacificators—America Can Lead the Way —Big Meeting on Friday.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the English suffragette, who with her husband left the Pankhurst organization to found the United Suffragists when arson became one of the militant tactics, arrived in New York yesterday morning on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha and will speak on "Woman and War" at the big mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, on Friday evening.

Mrs. Lawrence denied immediately any feeling of resentment against Miss Christabel Pankhurst, or that her former associate in the militant organization, the Women's Social and Political Union of England, had any idea of circumventing her in reaching this country and delivering her lecture on war earlier.

Miss Pankhurst had also denied that there was any connection between her visit and that of Mrs. Lawrence. The former spoke specifically on the war, as it is actually going on. Mrs. Lawrence will discuss it as a great political and social upheaval from which there will be a tremendous reaction, in which the women must be ready to take part and make a place for themselves in the world.

"There is no democracy now," said Mrs. Lawrence, speaking to a TIMES reporter in the afternoon. "There is a great dog fight that is reducing Europe to a shambles and no one knows the reason why. We must make democracy, give the people a voice, and give full democracy to the women."

Mrs. Lawrence is a ruddy faced woman of middle age, with a clear brain and decisive manner of expressing her opinion. She was wearing her prison badge and got up with much enthusiasm to get her hunger-strike badge. She has been imprisoned seven times. She still believes in certain forms of militancy and imprisonment and hunger striking. Telling of what she hoped to do in America, Mrs. Lawrence said:

"The nineteenth century is in ruins," she said, "the twentieth century is emerging, and it must come with women on its wings. The old prejudices are going and we must focus upon an organized womanhood. There is constructive work to do to see that no new war comes after this as this has followed that of 1870. We want a new world and America to bring it down to practical politics. It has a deep relation to suffrage or a broader woman's movement than suffrage.

"The woman's movement is spiritual and religious, founded on the belief that human life is sacred. There are two things that must go—prostitution which debases life and war which turns all the resources of the world to the extinction of life.

"The whole woman's movement must be turned to the destruction of this monster, war. Every war is worse than the preceding one, as the development of the world makes more deadly methods of destruction possible. War will end the human race, or the human race must end war. The woman's movement and war cannot flourish together.

"Man considers the value of material substances and woman the value of human life. I hope to impress upon the American people the part they can play. Europe is a country of the past, America is a country of the future. America more than any other country has solved the question of the fusion of the races and imbued them with one spirit; it has recognized women. America can lead the way to wider patriotism, a great world citizenship."

Mrs. Lawrence then asserted that the war was caused by an "obsession of materialism." She said that the countries at war would never have started upon this "campaign of race hatred" if the women had been represented.

"As mothers," she said, "they would have impressed upon the male mind the cost of human replenishment; as chancellors of the family exchequer their influence would have been felt in forcing legislators to recognize the direct relation between the pienteousness of the food supply endangered and restricted by war and the health and growth of the rising generation."

DINNER FOR M. G. SCOTT.

Friends to Honor New President of Typographical Union.

Marsden G. Scott, newly elected President of the International Typographical Union, will begin his two-year term on Nov. 1, and before leaving here for headquarters at Indianapolis, is to be the guest at a "good luck dinner" given by his friends at Shanley's, Broadway and Forty-third Street, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Among the guests who are to respond to toasts are Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Don C. Seitz, John Mitchell, Compensation Commissioner; James M. Duncan, Charles Hertenstein, and John W. Hays, President, First Vice President, and Secretary of the International Typographical Union, and James J. Freel, President of the International Stereotypers' Union. Samuel B. Donnelly will preside at the dinner.

There will be a musical programme, which will include Sam V. Adams, an old-time printer, and now an actor, who has written a song about Mr. Scott.

Dr. Walter Samuel Baker.

Dr. Walter Samuel Baker, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Newark, died yesterday at his home, 250 Mulberry Street, of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was born in Newark July 18, 1841. Dr. Baker studied medicine in the Homoeopathic Medical College in New York, and obtained his degree in 1863. He was a member of the New Jersey Homoeopathic Hospital and the Chiron Club.

POLITICAL.

Constitutional Convention
17th Senate Dist. 25th, 27th, 29th Assembly Dists.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON,
Democratic candidate for Delegate, was born in the District in 1871; graduated from Harvard University in 1890; is a lawyer in active practice in this city, with broad knowledge of constitutional law. Approved by the Citizens' Union.

He was appointed a member of the Change of Grade Commission by Mayor Gaynor in 1911. Mr. Livingston belongs to a family which has served the State of New York in many capacities for two hundred and fifty years, and is imbued with the ideal of usefulness. If elected he will urge a new, rather than an amended constitution, concise in form, progressive in substance; no statutory matter; no provisions permitting up-State domination of the city.

MARRY AFTER ROMANCE.

H. E. Kent, ex-Wireless Operator on St. Paul, Weds Annie Pearce.

Miss Annie Hilda Pearce of Southampton, England, and Harrison E. Kent of Barnstable, Mass., were married yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the First Baptist Church, Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, the Rev. Dr. I. M. Haldeman, pastor of the church, officiating.

Their marriage was the culmination of a romance which began when Mr. Kent was the Marconi wireless operator on the St. Paul. After leaving college he went on the St. Paul for several months, and first met Miss Pearce while the steamer was lying over at Southampton during one of its trips between New York and that port.

They had planned to hold the wedding at the bride's home in Southampton early this Autumn, but the European war changed their plans, and they decided to have the ceremony performed in New York. Miss Pearce reached here Sunday on the steamer Philadelphia from Southampton.

After a month's bridal trip Mr. Kent and his bride will make their home at Barnstable, Mass.

"ADONIS" FAINTS ON STAGE.

Paul Swan's Collapse at Debut Causes Chorus Man to Swoon.

Overcome by emotion and excitement, Paul Swan, the Greek dancer, who is billed as the most beautiful man in the world and the pet of New York society, fainted on the stage of Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre yesterday afternoon during the first dance of his vaudeville début. The sight of the collapse of the "most beautiful man"—a title Mr. Swan most modestly insists he did not give himself, but that it was thrust upon him by society folk—caused wild excitement in the audience. One man, now in the chorus of a Broadway show, also fainted, and the curtain was hurriedly rung down.

There was a call for doctors and the young man in the audience who had fainted was taken from the theatre. Swan was revived and later finished his dance.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland F. Elliman of 122 East Eighty-second Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Elliman was Miss Lois Mackay before her marriage.

Miss Mary Stevens Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin of New York and Barnardsville, N. J., will make her début in society at a dance to be given at Sherry's on Dec. 7. Miss Chapin is a granddaughter of the late Col. Edward P. C. Lewis, who was Minister to Portugal during President Cleveland's first Administration, and is the great-granddaughter of Nellie Custis of Colonial history.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson will give a small dance for their daughter, Miss Marie G. Johnson, on Nov. 28 at their country home, Woodland, East Islip, L. I.

Mrs. Thomas E. Satterwaite is to give a luncheon at Sherry's on Nov. 4 for her débutante niece, Miss Isabella Banks Taylor, daughter of Mrs. M. Banks Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth of 18 East Fifty-third Street are to spend the Winter at the Hotel Gotham.

The wedding of Miss Julia J. Calhoun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Calhoun of 667 Madison Avenue, and Baron E. de Nagell, Attaché of the Legation of the Netherlands in Washington, D. C., whose engagement was announced last week, is to be celebrated on Dec. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler are at Aix-les-Bains, where M. Bréaux of the French Academy and the members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, at their home, 60 Morningside Drive.

The marriage of Miss Sally McCall, daughter of Mrs. Ambrose McCall, and Norman Conwell will be solemnized at 8 o'clock this evening in St. Francis de Sales Church. A large reception and dance will follow at the St. Regis.

Mrs. William Underwood and Miss Underwood are in Lausanne, Switzerland, where they expect to remain throughout the Autumn.

Miss Elise F. Rice, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Rice, will make her début at a tea dance on Nov. 24 and a ball on Dec. 14 at the Plaza. Mrs. Rice will also give other entertainments for her later in the season.

Miss Mary Steele Matthews and Richard Cobden, Jr., son of the Rev. and Mrs. Richard Cobden of Larchmont, N. Y., will be married tomorrow at the home of Mrs. J. B. Matthews at Larchmont.

Ushers for Philips-Paris Wedding.

William P. Philips, a son of Dr. George P. Philips of West Chester, Penn., whose marriage to Miss Harriet Paris, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank U. Paris, will take place on Dec. 1 in the Church of the Incarnation, has selected Douglas Moffett as his best man. His ushers are to be Elihu Root, Jr., Winthrop Aldrich, Alan Fox, Mansfield Feeley, Hugh Satterlee, Lewis Rand, Laurence von P. Schwab, a cousin of the bride, and Irving Paris, a brother of the bride.

Gardner W. Millett's Ushers.

Gardner W. Millett, whose marriage to Miss Harriet Coleman Glover will take place on Saturday, Oct. 31, will have as ushers John Le Roy Glover, a brother of the bride; Robert R. Reid, Sherburne Prescott, and Henry B. Stimson, all of New York. Stephen C. Millett, a cousin of the bridegroom, will be his best man. The ceremony will be performed at 12:30 o'clock in St. Paul's Church at Fairfield, Conn., and will be followed by a small reception at Mrs. Glover's home, the Moorlands. Miss Glover will be unattended. Her brother, Dawson C. Glover, will give her in marriage.

Johnson-Towns Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Edna Curtis Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Johnson of Brooklyn, to Mirabeau Cullen Towns, has been announced. Mr. Towns is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Mirabeau Lamar Towns of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Crescent Club. He is a diamond broker in Maiden Lane. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Caroline G. Wallace Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Wallace of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Caroline Goldsborough Wallace, to John Fellows Gowen of Ossining, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Committee

1 West 34th Street, New York City

October 22, 1914.

To all Friends of the Democratic Party:

We have made great progress in four years—the Primary Law has put the selection of candidates and of party representatives in the hands of the people. Special interests, whether financial or political, no longer control. Your ticket was selected by yourselves. The Democratic State Committee elected by you desires above all things to spread the necessary financial burdens of conducting a campaign of information to 1,600,000 voters upon the broadest possible basis. If you decline to share these expenses you put it in the power of special interests to obtain control.

The State Committee will publish a complete and honest list of all contributors and of all expenditures.

This notice is sent out with the view to giving an opportunity for co-operation to all friends of the Democratic Party, with the hope that they will respond in small or large sums, according to their means, and thus both assist the party and place the difficult subject of financing upon a basis as broad, enduring and satisfactory as that established by the Primary Law.

Checks and subscriptions, however small, should be sent to Mr. Edward E. Perkins, Treasurer, 1 West 34th Street.

W. CARYL ELY,
Chairman Finance Committee.

WM. CHURCH OSBORN,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

J. HULL BROWNING DIES IN FERRYHOUSE

Former Senior Member of Browning, King & Co. Stricken with Apoplexy at 72.

A DIRECTOR OF THE ERIE

Ex-President of Northern Railroad of New Jersey and Once Mayor of Tenafly, His Summer Home.

J. Hull Browning, formerly senior member and a Director of the firm of Browning, King & Co. and a former President of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, died of apoplexy last night in the Erie Railroad ferry house at the foot of Chambers Street. Mr. Browning was on his why from his office at 190 Chambers Street to his Summer home at Tenafly, N. J., when stricken. Mr. Browning was identified by a Director's pass on the Erie Railroad and Coroner's Physician Schultze gave permission to his nephew to remove the body to his New York home at 31 West Fifty-third Street.

Mr. Browning was born in Orange, N. J., and was in his seventy-third year. He was the son of John Hazzard Browning and his paternal ancestor came to this country in 1845 and settled at Warwick, R. I. On his mother's side he was descended from the Rev. Joseph Hull, who came from England and settled in Weymouth, Plymouth Colony, in 1635. All his ancestors were distinguished in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather, Col. John Hull, commanded a regiment in the battle of Stonington. Mr. Browning was brought to this city when 2 years old, and after being graduated from the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, went into the wholesale clothing business with his two brothers and remained in the business until 1883.

On the death of Charles H. Sisson, his wife's father, he was made executor of his estate and a year later, 1887, succeeded him as President of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, resigning from this position when that road was bought by the Erie in 1897. Mr. Browning became executor of his father's estate and succeeded him as Director and later became President of the Richmond County Gas Light Company.

Mr. Browning was at one time President of the Bergen County Republican League and a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1892 and 1896. He was Mayor of Tenafly City. Mr. Browning was also a director in Barrett, Chapin & Company; the City National Bank of Englewood, N. J., and the Erie Railroad. In 1871 he married Miss Eva B. Sisson of Jersey City, who with one son, J. Hull Browning, Jr., survives him.

Obituary Notes.

MAX NEGBAUR, who had lived in this city for a year after being a resident of Newark, N. J., for more than forty-six years, died in St. Luke's Hospital on Sunday.

Mrs. LAURA M. THOMPSON, wife of Ralph Harrison Thompson, died Sunday night at her home, 168 Gates Avenue, Montclair, N. J. Her husband is President of the Diamond Paper Mills Company of Bloomfield. Mrs. Thompson was a member of Christ Episcopal Church, Glen Ridge.

HERBERT BALDWIN, son of the late Capt. and Mrs. William Baldwin of Flushing, L. I., died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital, aged 52 years. He was prominently identified with local politics in Flushing. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the College Point Veteran Firemen's Association and the Independent Social Club of Flushing. He left his wife, two sons, and three daughters.

NICHOLAS FILIAN, 80 years old, a retired dentist of 837 Union Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in a barber chair at 277 Lenox Avenue from heart disease. He came to this city a few days ago to spend a week with his friend Arnim Eichler of 127 West 124th Street, and complained of feeling ill when he left for the barber shop.

JAMES AMBROSE, a retired policeman, died yesterday at his home, 125 Prospect Street, Stapleton, S. I. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland. His widow survives.

WILLIAM WEISS, for forty-eight years a silk commission merchant and head of the firm of William Weiss & Co. at 275 Fourth Avenue, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 4 Elliot Place, Yonkers.

HERMAN ZEYDEL, retired, is dead at his home, 156 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. He was born in Germany fifty-eight years ago and came to this country as a young man, and for many years he had established one of the largest bottling establishments in the Eastern District. For many years he ran a restaurant at Central and Greene Avenues which was well known among the Germans of that district. Mr. Zeydel was for many years President of the Friedrich Glueck Quartet Club.

JOHN E. CORRIGAN, an employe of the State automobile License Department and brother of the Rev. Dr. J. J. Corrigan, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, at Corona, L. I., died on Sunday at his residence, 823 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. He left a wife, three sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. EMMA E. POLHEMUS of Jamaica, L. I., probationary officer of the Flushing Court, died suddenly yesterday at her home after being taken ill on a trolley car. She was a widow.

Mrs. CATHERINE L. ROGERS, widow of John Rogers, died on Sunday at her home, 466 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, aged 86 years.

JOSEPH H. BEARNS, a retired grocer and a resident of Brooklyn for seventy years, died on Sunday at his home, 119 Lefferts Place. Mr. Bearns was 76 years old. Several years ago he developed a section of waste land adjoining his residence, which he turned into gardens and conservatories.

GEORGE LEWIS NODELL, 64 years old, a member of Nodell & Bailey, Manhattan transportation agents, died on last Saturday at his home, 28 Enfield Street, Cypress Hills. He was a Past Master of Acacia Lodge, No. 827, F. & A. M., and a member of the Past Masters' Association and Manhattan Council, R. A.

Mrs. CAROLINE BORNE MAILE, wife of Frank Henry Maile, a merchant in Fulton Market, is dead at her home, 387 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 56 years old.

WILLIAM S. GARVIN, 47 years old, in the cotton goods business in this city, is dead at his home, 525 West Street, Flatbush, after an operation.

JOSEPH RUPPRECHT, for more than forty years associated with the wholesale drug firm of Elsner & Amend at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street, died yesterday at his home, 202 Riverside Drive, in his sixtieth year.

POLITICAL.

COLIN H. CAMPBELL DEAD.

Attorney General of Manitoba Succumbs in Winnipeg.

Colin H. Campbell, for many years Attorney General of Manitoba, Canada, is dead in Winnipeg in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Burlington, Vt., and received his education at the Oakville High School. Mr. Campbell was admitted to the bar of Ontario in 1881, and to the bar of Manitoba one year later, and was appointed King's Counsel for East Aberdeen in 1893. He was head of the law firm of Campbell & Crawford of Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell had been a member of the Winnipeg City Council, and had had a seat in the Manitoba Government since 1900, when he was appointed Attorney General.

Mr. Campbell was a delegate to the Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa in 1906 and 1910, and was a delegate to the Imperial Conference on Education in London. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were presented at court a number of times. In 1902 they were presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales, in 1908 to the late King Edward, and in 1911 were presented to Queen Mary and King George and invited to the Coronation.

Mr. Campbell was the author of many books on legal subjects. He was a member of the Board of Management of Manitoba College for twenty years and Chairman of the Board since 1907. President of the Y. M. C. A. for five years, a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a Scottish Rite Mason.

Bainbridge Colby's Mother Dead.

Mrs. G. H. Ten Brock of St. Louis died there on Sunday. She was the mother, by a former marriage with John Peck Colby, a lawyer of St. Louis, of Mrs. Augustus Thomas, wife of the playwright, and of Bainbridge Colby, the candidate of the Progressive Party for the United States Senate. Mrs. Thomas and Mr. Colby have left for St. Louis to attend the funeral, which will be held Wednesday morning. G. H. Ten Brock was Commissioner from Holland to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and for his services to Holland in that connection he received a decoration from Queen Wilhelmina. Mr. Colby's speaking engagements in the Campaign while he is out of the State will be filled by United States Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota and ex-State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HEARN.—To Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hearn, Oct. 25, a daughter, Augusta Paula.

Married.

Long Island.

MOWBRAY—McCULLY.—Oct. 25, Bay Shore, Anna McCully to Edward Mowbray.

Died.

AMBROSE.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, 1914, at his residence, 125 Prospect St., Stapleton, S. I., James Ambrose, retired policeman and beloved husband of Mary Burke Ambrose, and brother of John late John W. Ambrose, author of the Ambrose Channel. Funeral services on Thursday from St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, S. I., at 10 A. M.

BAKER.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Oct. 26, 1914, Walter S. Baker, M. D. Funeral services from his late residence, 250 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

BILLER.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, at 883 Washington Av., Bellville, Clara Emmeline, beloved wife of George Biller, aged 60. Funeral at St. John's Church, Newark, Monday morning, 11 o'clock.

BROWNING.—J. Hull, suddenly, Oct. 26. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CALDWELL.—Edward F., suddenly, at Larchmont, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1914. Services from his late residence, Larchmont, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 2:26 train from Grand Central Station. Kindly omit flowers. Boston, Philadelphia, and Thomaston (Maine) papers please copy.

CHAPIN.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. The office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Oct. 23, 1914: The members of this society are invited to attend a memorial service in Trinity Church, Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., to be held in the Chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, 73d St. and Madison Av., New York City, on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 29, 1914, at 8:15. Edmund Wetmore, President; Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary.

FERRY, at her residence, Wayne, Penn., Caroline Nichols, widow of Richard Randell Ferry, in her 80th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISHER.—Suddenly, at Munich, Germany, on Sept. 27, Stella, widow of the late Philip Fisher and devoted mother of Edward P. and Erna Fisher and Hilda F. Straus. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend a funeral service at the Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M.

FONDA.—On Monday, Oct. 26, John A. Fonda, at his residence, 119 Quincy St. Funeral services at the home of his daughter, 301 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 8 P. M. Interment in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at convenience of family.

FRUAUF.—Memorial services of the late John L. Fruauf, Principal of P. S. 14, will be held at the school on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 3 P. M. Members of the Fourteen Alumni-ae Association invited to attend.

GEORGE H. HAHN, President.

GIPNER.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, 1914, Eliza Gipner, dearly beloved mother of Marguerite and Caroline Gipner. Funeral service at her late residence, 7 East 87th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GREEN.—Suddenly, at Hopewell, N. J., O

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We have devoted a page in our October Circular to a discussion of the factors affecting the present financial situation.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Effect of Establishing New Reserve Requirements—Trade and Finance Righting Themselves.

The announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Federal Reserve banks will be formally organized on November 16, and that the reduced reserve requirements for national banks will take effect that day, was the outstanding feature of financial news yesterday. Hardly less important, however, was the further evidence which came to hand that some of the difficult problems with which the business and financial communities have had to contend were working themselves out along the most satisfactory lines possible, namely, through the ordinary movements of trade and finance. Foreign exchange rates receded further, pointing very clearly toward the simplification of the problem of providing for our obligations abroad and supplying collateral evidence of the development of a trade balance in our favor. The simplest and most direct methods are the best, and it is highly gratifying that signs are being afforded that the European demand for our products and our ability to cut down our own requirements, or to supply them more largely at home, is placing means at our disposal to settle what we owe abroad, thus reducing the pressure of the demands which have been made on our gold supply. Sterling exchange receded to the lowest figure quoted since the outbreak of the war and got within easy striking distance of what would be considered a normal risk—if not for this season at least for a time when the balance of obligations is temporarily against us. Even though less important, hardly less interesting was the further fall in German exchange, which now for some time has been much below the figure at which in ordinary times gold would be taken from that country. There are many reports that Germany is buying in considerable volume in this country and the recent movement in German exchange tends to bear out these reports. Furthermore, they are substantiated in some cases by considerable detail. These facts indicate that the problems growing out of our trade and financial relations with Europe are being met in the very way in which this country would naturally like to see them solved. We have been confronted with an extraordinary situation, and there was need of unusual methods with which to cope with them until such time as trade processes could resume their sway, but the less resort we shall have to have to the facilities supplied by the gold pool or the cotton pool the better. Those facilities are available if they are needed, and to some extent, of course, they will be needed, but under the safeguards thus offered it is to be hoped, and there are increasing reasons for expecting, that the ordinary machinery of trade and finance will suffice for all needs in steadily increasing degree.

Some bankers expressed the view yesterday that it would have been much more satisfactory to have had somewhat longer notice of the definite date on which the new reserve requirements under the Federal Reserve Act will take effect, but in the main gratification will be felt that the proposed establishment of these new institutions will soon be reduced to actuality. The large return flow of cash to this city which has enabled the Clearing House institutions as a whole to supplant the deficit of recent weeks with a substantial surplus suggests that the need of the large amount of additional currency recently issued is passing. It is thought in some quarters that the opening of the Federal Reserve banks and the establishment of reserve deposits with them by the member banks might be made the occasion for the retirement of a large amount of the additional circulation recently issued. If that comes about the too rapid expansion in credit which might result from the reduction in reserve requirements will be avoided and a twofold advantage gained by the establishment of the new system at this time.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@7 per cent. Time money, 6 per cent. for thirty to ninety days and 6@7 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.91⅝	4.89¼	4.90
Cable sterling	4.92⅛	4.89⅝	4.90⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Checks.)	Cable.
London	4.90	4.90⅛
Paris	5.14⅛	5.14
Berlin	40⅝	40⅝
Switzerland	5.14⅛	5.14
Holland	40⅝	40⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $191,457,512; balances, $10,800,411; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $23,521.

The local banks have lost $1,128,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 65c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 70c premium; Cincinnati, 35c premium; Montreal, $8.12½ discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22½d unchanged, in New York, 48¾c., off ¼c.

START NEW FREIGHT RATES.

Increases Affect a Third of Central District Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—An advance of 5 per cent. in rates on certain interstate freight traffic in Central Freight Association territory went into effect today, in accordance with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission announced on Aug. 1. The increases affect between 30 and 35 per cent. of the entire volume of freight traffic in central territory. The remainder of the traffic was excepted by the commission from the advance.

All class rates and many commodity rates are involved, but the decision does not apply to coal, coke, iron ore, cement, plaster, and several other heavy commodities, which make up the bulk of freight in the territory.

In the new application now pending the railroads request the commission to permit the advance of 5 per cent. to apply to all traffic. It is generally regarded as unlikely that the petition as a whole will be granted, because the commission has decided that the existing rates on some of the excepted commodities are reasonable and has ordered them to be continued for two years.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings:

Fourteen roads	$8,736,849	—$2,326,520

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Mileage	11,002	10,890	110,784
Gross	10,639,292	9,740,766	10,024,041
Net aft. taxes	3,636,600	3,043,462	3,283,625
Gross, 9 mos	30,415,924	28,315,798	28,615,424
Net aft. taxes	9,903,994	8,514,041	8,565,338

CANADIAN NORTHERN for September—

Mileage	4,070	4,520	4,297
Gross	2,100,900	1,964,900	1,071,500
Net	320,700	224,900	423,300
Gross, 3 mos	5,173,317	3,278,486	3,379,964
Net aft. taxes	581,201	540,937	759,644

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for September—

Mileage	1,924	1,924	1,924
Gross	976,442	1,249,458	1,163,021
Net aft. taxes	154,430	333,180	329,988
Gross, 3 mos	3,173,317	3,278,486	3,379,964
Net aft. taxes	581,201	540,937	759,644

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for September—

Mileage	8,107	8,033	7,970
Gross	8,050,464	7,948,100	7,673,267
Net aft. taxes	2,399,260	2,375,835	2,403,022
Other income	97,852	147,559	139,680
Total income	2,497,112	2,523,394	2,542,717
Sur. aft. chgs	1,537,596	1,572,216	1,680,055
Gross, 3 mos	23,109,423	23,386,686	21,675,371
Net aft. taxes	6,309,708	6,132,502	6,218,759
Other income	729,757	975,469	1,067,690
Total income	7,029,495	7,107,471	7,246,445
Sur. aft. chgs	4,267,846	4,488,416	4,718,081

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	1,348,757	1,376,291	*29,534
Total op. exp.	890,445	967,715	*88,270
Net rev. from Railway op.	447,312	408,576	38,736
Net. inc. after charges	237,587	199,103	35,484
For three months to Sept. 30:			
Total op. rev.	3,738,623	3,897,010	*156,387
Total op. exp.	2,655,486	2,733,748	*78,312
Net. rev. from railway op.	1,083,187	1,163,262	*80,075
Net inc. after charges	454,453	517,890	*63,437

LEHIGH & NEW ENGLAND for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Oper. rev.	2,255,790	1,793,785	462,014
Net rev.	998,320	830,745	167,775
Taxes	43,125	29,700	13,425
Oper. income	955,194	801,945	154,249
Total income	547,111	358,184	188,927

*Decrease.

MOBILE & OHIO for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	12,973,431	12,377,650	11,207,732
Exp. & tax	10,511,512	9,445,899	8,488,672
Net	2,462,929	2,931,751	2,719,059
Other income	107,944	274,619	220,972
Total income	2,571,862	3,206,370	2,940,032
Chgs. & int. eqp. oblign.	2,498,758	2,564,500	2,534,961
Surplus	83,106	641,870	424,071
Dividends	240,080	240,824	240,824
Deficit	155,571	*401,050	*183,247
Add. & bet.	23,738	19,803	10,751
Deficit	179,309	*381,247	*172,496

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	562,100	484,479	77,621
Op. exp. & tax	279,522	251,577	27,945
Net earnings	282,578	232,902	49,676
12 mos. gross	6,479,081	5,672,282	806,799
Exp. & taxes	3,470,259	3,112,455	357,793
Net earnings	3,008,831	2,559,827	449,004

AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO. for the year ended June 30—

Gross	$8,975,110
Net	840,113
Interest and taxes	111,955
Surplus	528,158
Depreciation	150,000
Balance	378,158
Dividends	350,000
Surplus	28,158

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO. for the twelve months ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,245,929	$1,071,402	$174,537
Op. expenses	656,040	554,039	101,991
Net earnings	589,890	517,363	72,526
Int. charges	289,119	256,059	33,060
Surplus	300,780	161,304	39,576
Pref. dividends	84,132	79,590	4,532
Balance	116,658	81,614	35,044

HERCULES POWDER CO. for the nine months ended June 30—

Gross	5,974,427	5,660,590	314,037
Net	996,966	1,041,247	*44,281
Bd.int.& pf.div.	305,135	292,500	12,635
Surplus	691,831	748,747	*56,915

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT & POWER CORP. for September—

Gross	157,123	154,293	2,830
Net after tax.	100,224	63,311	36,913
Surp. aft. chgs	57,887	31,750	26,137
9 mos. gross	1,392,390	1,270,463	121,927
Net after taxes	881,098	681,041	200,057
Surp. aft. chgs	506,668	371,150	135,518

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The M. Melachrino Company of Canada, all of the stock of which is owned by the Tobacco Products Company, has declared a 5 per cent. quarterly dividend, placing it on a 20 per cent. basis.

No further deposits of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be accepted by the Protective Committee headed by James B. Mabon after Dec. 1. Deposits totaling $2,672,000 have been made with the Central Trust Company, and enough more have been assured to bring the amount up to 70 per cent. of the issue.

Fred I. Kent, a Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, has been elected a Director. Mr. Kent came here from the First National Bank of Chicago, and was largely instrumental in establishing the system of travelers' checks issued by the American Bankers Association.

The American Exchange National Bank has issued a pamphlet containing the Federal trade commission law and related statutes. The pamphlet also contains a review of these measures written by John B. Daish of Washington, D. C., a specialist on interstate commerce laws.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Coffee Exchange has been called for Thursday of this week to consider the advisability of reopening the Exchange on Nov. 4. The Voluntary Liquidating Committee of the board reported to the Governors that contracts outstanding when the Exchange closed had been satisfactorily arranged for the most part, and the call for the meeting was sent out as a result.

W. G. Peck has been appointed manager of the bond department of the brokerage firm of Hotchkin & Co.

Gold coin to the amount of $355,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury and $90,000 in bars from the Assay Office yesterday for shipment to Canada.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Oct. 24, 1914.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 17		$66,945,009.06
Receipts—		
From taxes and other revenues	$3,279,584.84	
Temporary loans	447,500.00	
Bonds sold to sinking funds	250,000.00	
	3,977,084.84	
		$70,922,043.90
Payments—		
General administration	$3,273,639.48	
Repayment of temporary loans	4,188,073.66	
Redemption of bonds	300.00	
Interest on bonds	1,155,837.31	
Transfer of water revenue	700,000.00	
	9,312,850.45	
Balance Oct. 24		$61,609,193.45

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Oct. 17		$13,220,614.39
Receipts		846,392.23
		$14,068,976.62
Payments		697,536.00
Balance uninvested Oct. 24		13,371,440.62
Aggregate balances Oct. 24		$74,980,634.07

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Interest Payable.	Due.	Bid.	Offer.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co. 5%	M.-S.	Mar. 15, 1915	99½	99¾	6.25
American Tel. & Tel. Sub. Cos. 5%	A.-O.	April 1, 1916	98⅝	99	5.60
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. 4½%	J.-D.	June 1, 1915	98 11-16	98 13-16	6.40
Bethlehem Steel Co. 5%	J.-D.	June 11, 1915	99⅛	99 5-16	7.75
Chicago & West Ind. R. R. Co. 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1915	97	98	7.40
Erie R. R. Co. 5%	A.-O.	Oct. 1, 1915	97	97½	7.50
General Rubber Co. 4½%	J.-J.	July 1, 1915	97¾	98⅛	8.87
Hocking Valley Ry. Co. 5%	M.-N.	May 1, 1915	98	98½	6.75
International Harvester Co. 5%	F.-A.	Feb. 15, 1915	99¼	99½	6.50
Michigan Central R. R. Co. 4½%	M.-S.	Mar. 2, 1915	98	98	
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. 5%	A.-O.	April 1, 1915	99	99¼	4.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. 4½%	M.-N.	May 1, 1915	98½	99	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. 5%	M.-S.	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98⅛	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. 5%	A.-O.	Oct. 1, 1915	98	98⅛	6.50
New York City 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1916	100 11-16	100 13-16	5.00
New York City 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1916	101 9-16	101 11-16	5.00
New York City 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1917	102 15-16	103 1-16	4.85
Pennsylvania R. R. conv. 3½%	A.-O.	Oct. 1, 1915	98	98⅛	5.60
Southern Ry. Co. 5%	F.-A.	Feb. 1, 1916	99	99 5-16	5.50

RESERVE BANK MEN FACE A HEAVY TASK

Directors and Governor Have Less Than a Month in Which to Organize a Staff.

HAVE NO QUARTERS YET

Governor Strong to Receive $30,000 a Year — Board's Chairman Will Get $16,000.

In view of Secretary McAdoo's announcement that on Nov. 16 he would declare the Federal Reserve banks established and the reduction in reserve requirements of member banks operative, the New York Clearing House Association will act soon in regard to the reserve requirements imposed by it on its own members.

As these now stand the banks, national and State, are required to keep cash reserves of 25 per cent. of their deposits and trust company members are required to keep cash reserves of 15 per cent. and an additional 10 per cent. on deposit with Clearing House banks. The new State banking law reduced the legal requirements as to State banks to 18 per cent., in conformity with the Federal Reserve act, and fixed those of trust companies at 15 per cent.

There is no doubt that the Clearing House will put its reserve requirements down to 18 per cent. for national and State banks. That of trust companies will be reduced to a total of 15 per cent. and may be reduced to a total of 15 per cent.

The Clearing House Committee appointed a special committee some months ago to consider the subject, consisting of Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; and Benjamin Strong, Jr., then President of the Bankers Trust Company and now Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank. This committee made its report recently which will be considered in the near future by the Clearing House Committee, which in turn will make its recommendations to the Clearing House Association, at a special meeting to be called. The reduction in requirements will be made effective on Nov. 16, the same day the legal requirements are to be reduced.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, of New York, said yesterday:

"Mr. Strong and I will co-operate loyally with Secretary McAdoo in the effort to open the bank by Nov. 16.

Must Fill Minor Places.

To accomplish this a great deal will have to be done in the next three weeks. So far the bank is equipped only with a Board of Directors and a Governor. The Directors are Pierre Jay, Chairman; Charles Starek, Vice Chairman; George Foster Peabody, William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Charles H. Treman of Ithaca, Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, William B. Thompson of Yonkers, Leslie R. Palmer of Croton-on-Hudson, and Henry R. Towne, ex-President of the Merchants' Association. Mr. Strong is Governor.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., as Governor of the Federal Reserve bank will receive an annual salary of $30,000, it was learned yesterday. Pierre Jay, Chairman of the board, will receive approximately $16,000. Salaries of the other officers have not yet been fixed.

The board has offices at 27 Pine Street, but these will not be used for the office of the bank, even temporarily. The intention is to lease a regular banking office on the street level and in a prominent location. The place has not yet been found, however, and the Directors have no definite idea yet as to where it will be. The present quarters of the Chase National Bank on Cedar Street have been discussed from time to time ever since it announced that it was to move to 61 Broadway, but the objection has been made that it has been darkened by the erection of the Equitable Building and may not be large enough for the permanent location of the Federal Reserve Bank. These are, in fact, the same reasons that induced the Chase to move. Some of the Directors think the Equitable Building would furnish an ideal location, but it will not be completed for some time.

A Vice Governor and Cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank remain to be appointed, not to mention the clerical force that will have to be organized. The Directors have hardly considered the question of the additional officers. For these places several persons have been discussed, including Edmund D. Fisher, Deputy Controller of the city; Joseph A. Broderick, examiner in charge of the credit bureau and the private bankers' bureau in the State Banking Department; H. E. Pollard, National Bank Examiner in the Albany district, and H. E. Ward, Cashier of the Irving National Bank.

Mr. Pollard was urged by persons close to the Administration for a place on the insurgent ticket at the time the contest for Directors was beginning, but was not named. The other three have worked for several months with the Organization Committee and the Federal Reserve Board on the internal organization of the new banks and participated in the recent convention of reserve bank Directors in Washington.

It is not known, however, that all or any of these have been considered by the Directors. Their intention was to give the matter consideration at their meeting a week from Wednesday, and there has apparently been no change in this programme on account of Secretary McAdoo's announcement.

Many Applicants for Jobs.

So far as the employes are concerned, there have been many applications, but no selections have been made. The applications up to yesterday numbered 500 or more, and half a dozen or more applicants were on hand throughout the day yesterday, waiting to see Temporary Secretary Cann, who has been delegated to weed them out for the sub-committee on appointments, consisting of Messrs. Jay and Strong, who will make their recommendations to the full board later. The recent merger of the Fourth National and the National Nassau with other banks, with the closing of the Stock Exchange and retrenchment of brokers, has thrown out of work many persons qualified for the service of the Federal Reserve Bank, which accounts to some extent for the large number of applications.

The Directors are handicapped in engaging a clerical force by the fact that they have been unable to form a definite idea of even the number that will be required at the outset. If the Reserve Bank undertakes at the start the comprehensive plans for the clearing and collection of out-of-town checks contemplated by the law this department alone would require a large force, but it is understood that the present intention of the Federal Reserve Board is to postpone this function for some time.

The Directors have as yet made no decision as to where they will put the $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 to be paid in by the member banks as their first installment on account of subscriptions to its capital stock. They are not even sure as to the time of payment. It was officially announced from Washington some time ago that paymens would be due next Monday, but no notices have been sent to the member banks and the Directors have had no official notification that the payments are to be made at that time. As matters stand, they have no vaults in which to keep this money, whichmust be paid in gold or gold certificates, and they are likely to make some arrangement for storing it in the Sub-Treasury or the Clearing House until they have a place of their own to put it.

On Nov. 16 the member banks will also have to deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank 7-18ths of their reserves and may deposit another 5-18ths. This may be paid out in any kind of money but banknotes, and half of it may be paid in commercial paper. So far as the banks in this city are concerned, it is not expected that any large part of their payments will be made in such paper.

McADOO TO CO-OPERATE.

Secretary Tells Reserve Directors He Will Help Them to Open on Nov. 16.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary McAdoo sent a telegram today to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks, informing them that he would announce formally the establishment of the banks on Nov. 16. In his telegram he said:

"Please assure the Directors that this department will gladly extend to them every facility and all possible assistance in opening the banks on that date, and also assure them of my very best wishes and of my earnest desire to co-operate with them in every possible manner to render this great public service."

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 23:

	Oct. 23.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$672,441	$12,474,038	$72,119,752
Ordinary	1,151,394	16,686,163	100,439,970
Corp. and income tax	14,059	361,840	8,374,774
Miscellaneous	84,130	8,229,706	28,085,745
Total rects.	1,928,026	32,751,747	209,020,214
Expenditures	1,186,429	49,609,422	247,962,970
Surplus	741,597		
Deficit		16,857,675	38,942,756

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Export sales of wheat were estimated at about 1,500,000 bushels, and aside from this there was considerable buying of futures for foreign account. The market, after showing an early advance of from ⅝ to 1¼c. developed weakness, declining 1⅝ to 2c a bushel from the top, and closing at ⅝ to 1c net decline. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16¾; No. 2 hard, $1.16¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.17¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.20¾, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	...	...	1.24	1.25¾	94⅝
May	...	...	1.29	1.30¾	97⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.17¾	1.16	1.18⅜	1.16⅜	85⅝
May	1.22	1.20¼	1.20⅝	1.21⅜	90⅛

CORN.

An easier tone prevailed in the corn market and prices at the close were ⅝ to 1c net lower. The visible supply showed a decrease of 981,000 bushels, with a total of only 2,074,000 bushels, compared with 7,075,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82c to arrive, and Prime Argentina 78c asked, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69⅜	68¼	68¼	69⅝	69⅝
May	71⅞	70⅝	71⅛	71⅝	71¼

OATS.

The oats market was easier, in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing ⅝c net lower. Receipts at interior points were larger, and the visible supply showed an increase of 657,000 bushels for the week. Export sales for the day were estimated at 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 53¾@54c; No. 2 white, 54@54¼c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52½@53c; fancy clipped white, 54¼@57c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	53⅝	50	50¼	50¼	39⅝
May	53⅝	53¼	53¼	53⅝	45¾

PROVISIONS.

Smaller receipts of live hogs than expected and an advance of 5 to 10 points in the live hog market caused an early advance in provisions, accompanied by fairly active buying on the part of commission houses. Packers sold on the advance, however, and during the latter part of the day the market eased off quite rapidly, influenced partly by the decline in grain, and at the close prices were at the lowest point of the session. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Tuesday, 19,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 2,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.35	10.75
January	10.02	9.92	9.92	9.97	10.50
Ribs—					
October	10.80	10.70	10.70	11.00	10.67
January	9.90	9.82	9.82	9.83	10.82
Pork—					
January	19.90	18.87	18.87	19.05	20.12
May	19.50	19.27	19.27	19.49	20.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again weak under continued hedging operations against liberal offerings of crude oil from the South. Prices made new low records for the season and were at the lowest point touched since 1908. Crude oil was quoted as low as 27c in the Southeast, and the market is apparently influenced by the heavy production resulting from the large cotton crop and owing to the fact that producers are not in a financial position to hold their oil for higher prices. Final quotations were 10 to 22 points net lower.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			4.80@4.80	4.75
October	4.75	4.75	4.90@4.75	4.77
November	4.75	4.75	4.63@4.68	4.80
December	4.80	4.80	4.65@4.72	4.85
January	4.90	4.85	4.81@4.82	4.96
February			4.90@4.92	5.02
March	5.18	5.12	5.12@5.13	5.22
April	5.25	5.21	5.18@5.20	5.30
May	5.45	5.37	5.36@5.37	5.48

COTTON.

While the census report issued yesterday was considered in line with the larger estimates of the crop, there seemed to be a more optimistic feeling in local trade circles as to the probable course of prices. The announcement that Great Britain had declared cotton non-contraband of war, and would not interfere with shipments in neutral bottoms, made a favorable impression on sentiment. According to the official report, there were ginned 7,616,852 bales of cotton from the current crop to Oct. 18 this year, comparing with 6,973,316 bales to the same date last season, and 7,758,621 bales to the same date in the big crop year of 1911. It is rumored that negotiations are pending between New York and Liverpool, with a view, if possible, to arrange for the simultaneous opening of the markets, and while nothing fresh developed in the situation yesterday, the trade seemed increasingly confident of resuming business before the middle of November.

COFFEE.

Liquidation of open contracts in the coffee market has progressed so rapidly recently that, at the request of the Voluntary Committee on Liquidation, a meeting of the Board of Managers of the local Coffee Exchange has been called for Thursday, Oct. 29, for the purpose of considering the advisability of reopening the Exchange for trading on Wednesday, Nov. 4. At the close yesterday prices made through the Voluntary Committee were 5.90@6.83 for December, 6.25@6.30 for March, 6.40@6.45 for May, and 7.06@7.20 for July. Trading in the spot market was rather quiet, but prices were steady, especially for the more desirable grades, which are rather scarce. Shipments are being made from Brazil in considerable volume, clearances on Saturday amounting to 42,000 bags, while arrivals in New York were about 75,000 bags.

In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 9½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,713 packages. A little shortage of high-grade fresh dreamery, and market decidedly firm on that class of stock. Medium to choice grades steady, with fair inquiry. A little more doing in storage creamery. Process, ladles, and packing stock steady to firm. Creamery extras (92 score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33c; firsts, 28@31½c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras (92 score) 31@31½c; higher scoring lots, 32c; firsts, 27½@30½c; seconds, 24½@27c. State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 26@29c; common to fair, 22@25c; process, extras, 29c; firsts, 28½@29½c; lower grades, 25@27c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,060 cases. Not quite enough fine, fresh eggs arriving to supply the demand and the market for such grades firm, but without change. Secondary grades slow. The movement in refrigerators is rather light at the moment. Fresh gathered, extra, 31c per dozen, 30@30½c; extra firsts, 30@32c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2, and poorer, 20@20c; checks, 19@20c. Nearby, fancy, 30@32c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 24½@26c; firsts, charges paid, 24@24½c; seconds, charges paid, 22½@23½c; undergrades, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery whites, fancy large, new laid, 32@35c; selections, 40@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@32c; Western, gathered whites, 29@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery browns, 30@33c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 29@30c.

How Does The New War Tax Law Affect You?

Are you familiar with the provisions of the new War Tax Law just enacted by Congress? This law applies to individuals, firms and corporations.

We are preparing a synopsis of the law which will enable you to readily determine in what respect it affects you. On and after October 29th, we shall be glad to supply copies upon written or personal application.

Ask for Booklet N-169

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN *says:* *"'Tis easy to see, hard to foresee"*

EVERYONE can see that there is a great advantage in having liquid capital during the present unsettled conditions.

Holders of interest bearing certificates of deposit were among those who could foresee the desirability of such an investment in times of uncertainty and change.

We shall be glad to explain the advantages of this method to those interested.

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**

GINNING COTTON AT RECORD RATE

Depression in the Trade Fails to Affect Preparation of Staple for Spindles.

7,610,583 BALES TO OCT. 18

Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma Particularly Active —Record by States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The depression of the cotton trade has had no effect upon the ginning of this year's bumper crop, the country's second in point of production. In fact, ginning was more active during the period from Sept. 25 to Oct. 18 this year than ever before. 4,216,629 bales having been ginned, against 4,062,027 bales ginned in that period in the record crop year of 1911.

Up to Oct. 18 there had been ginned 7,610,583 bales, the Census Bureau announced today. This compares with 8,978,518 bales in the same period last year and 7,738,821 bales in 1911. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma had ginned more cotton to Oct. 18 than ever before to that date.

The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 in the last seven years was 6,183,881 bales, or 48.8 per cent. of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 13,229 round bales, compared with 49,080 last year, 41,745 in 1912, and 53,858 in 1911. Sea Island cotton included, numbered 50,078 bales, compared with 31,139 bales to Oct. 18 last year, 15,990 bales in 1912, and 40,305 bales in 1911.

Ginnings prior to Oct. 18, by States, with comparisons for the last three years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in those States prior to that date in the same years, follow:

Year.	Bales.	P.C.	Year.	Bales.	P.C.
ALABAMA.			NORTH CAROLINA.		
1914	810,780		1914	901,077	
1913	639,850	56.6	1913	572,196	50.1
1912	1,048,612	49.8	1912	956,226	39.5
1911	883,617	49.5	1911	838,266	38.9
ARKANSAS.			OKLAHOMA.		
1914	897,032		1914	459,037	
1913	822,181	31.0	1913	391,258	46.4
1912	800,351	39.0	1912	398,345	39.6
1911	678,238	39.6	1911	396,759	39.0
FLORIDA.			SOUTH CAROLINA.		
1914	43,315		1914	605,892	
1913	35,956	53.9	1913	610,720	43.7
1912	73,676	40.1	1912	540,519	44.1
1911	61,099	45.6	1911	738,627	46.3
GEORGIA.			TENNESSEE.		
1914	1,384,018		1914	163,970	
1913	1,206,911	45.3	1913	181,932	36.0
1912	1,705,191	43.8	1912	90,719	24.9
1911	1,552,716	38.6	1911	125,791	29.8
LOUISIANA.			TEXAS.		
1914	324,968		1914	2,712,712	
1913	164,223	37.5	1913	2,481,579	65.0
1912	306,127	54.2	1912	3,229,621	69.5
1911	176,904	44.5	1911	2,700,037	65.3
MISSISSIPPI.			ALL OTHER STATES.		
1914	474,330		1914	34,433	
1913	485,690	54.8	1913	32,404	27.0
1912	547,190	34.5	1912	28,990	26.3
1911	386,076	33.0	1911	33,859	24.0

Ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to Oct. 18, by States:

Year.	Florida.	Georgia.	South Carolina.
1914	13,123	15,884	464
1913	12,250	17,787	1,012
1912	9,976	21,148	836
1911	13,110	24,453	740

The next ginning report of the Census Bureau will be issued at 10 A. M., Monday, Nov. 9, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 31.

COTTON CONTRACT SYNDICATE.

Will Protect Holders of Long Contracts—Exchanges Open Soon.

The committee consisting of William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and E. R. Aldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank, which had charge of the formation of a banking syndicate to finance outstanding cotton contracts, reported to the Clearing House Committee yesterday that the work was done.

The plan will now be passed upon by legal authorities, and, if no objection be raised, it will go into operation within a few days. It is expected that the reopening of the Cotton Exchanges of New York and New Orleans will soon follow the adoption of the syndicate's proposal.

The plan in general calls for the raising of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, which will be loaned to individuals and firms with long contracts on which they have a loss. Cotton was quoted at 10½ cents a pound on the day the Exchange closed, and has since sold in Southern markets around 6½ cents. The holders of long contracts who feel that they would not be able to mark down their cotton sharply without meeting embarrassment will be able to do so through loans from the syndicate. Repayment to the banks will be made through a tax of $1.25 on each contract to sell or buy 100 bales. The banks will have additional security for the advances made by a joint guarantee given by some of the more prominent brokerage firms.

COURT SITS IN OVERALLS.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 26.—Judges of the Mississippi Supreme Court heard arguments today while clad in overalls and cotton shirts. Attorneys presenting the cases were clothed similarly.

The departure from conventional dress was the result of a local "Cotton Day," in furtherance of the "wear-cotton-clothes" movement in the South.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Wednesday, October 28, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, through Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, the undersigned will offer for public sale 3,086 shares of the Capital Stock of the Hammerstein Amusement Company of the par value of $25 per share.

Dated October 14, 1914.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, Twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, November 24, 1914, for Contract 190—for the construction of the Moodna Siphon Supplementary Shaft and Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The shaft will be about 400 feet deep, and will be sunk from an initial station 870 feet from the surface of the ground. The tunnel will be about 900 feet long. Both will be in solid rock, will be lined with concrete, and will have a finished diameter of about 14 feet. The work is near the west shore of the Hudson River, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York.

Time for the performance of this contract time will be deemed of the essence thereof, and the provision for liquidated damages will be enforced.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., OCTOBER 21, 1914.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on October 30, 1914, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of 3,800 linear feet of sewers, 12 inches to 27 feet in diameter. Forms of proposals, plans, specifications, and general information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. ELLIS P. FLEWWELLING, FREDERICK L. SIDDONS, CHESTER HARDING, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPAGE.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, 26th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., October 20, 1914. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 A. M. November 19, 1914, for furnishing at this Depot: BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, warrack; COTS, MATTRESSES, OIL, wax, paraffine; PANS, PINS & POLES; BEDSHEETS, COLOR SLINGS, TRIPODS, WHISTLES. Information on application. COLONEL THOMAS CRUBE, D. S. M.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Newport, R. I., October 26, 1914. Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in Newport Harbor, R. I., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, November 28, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. JOHN MILLIS, Col., Engrs.

THE CLAFLIN CLAIMS.

Over $29,000,000 of Them Have Been Deposited Already.

Announcement was made late yesterday afternoon that deposits of claims totaling more than $29,000,000 of the $31,000,000 note indebtedness of the H. B. Claflin Company had been received by the Noteholders' Committee, and that the pledged deposits and others that are now on their way here would bring the total to within less than $1,000,000 of the whole sum thus involved. Yesterday was the day set for the final receipt of deposits of these claims, but it is understood that any claims turned in in the course of the next few days will be filed with those already received before the reorganization scheme is taken before the court for approval.

Announcement was also made by the General Creditors' Committee that claims totaling nearly $5,000,000 of the approximately $6,000,000 indebtedness of the company on the score of merchandise and cash deposits had been turned in. The final day set for the receipt of this class of claims was Saturday, but efforts are being made to get the remaining claims deposited before the matter is brought to court.

The $1,000,000 remaining to be deposited on the merchandise and cash deposit debt is made up largely of small amounts, the holders of which are apparently keeping out in the hope that full settlement will be given them as a sort of protection against their making trouble. It is said, however, that any such hopes are without foundation, for, in both the case of the note claims and the merchandise and cash deposit claims, enough have been turned in to date to convince the court that the present plan is best for all concerned. Because of this it is held that any objection to it which might be made by small creditors will have little weight. It is as yet undetermined whether the proceedings shall be in equity or bankruptcy.

Work will be started shortly to get the approval of the merchandise creditors of the twenty-three concerns subsidiary to the H. B. Claflin Company to the plan for compromise settlements that was drawn up last week by representatives of the Noteholders' and Central Conference Committees and approved on Saturday by the Noteholders' Committee as a whole. It is said that there are about 12,000 of these creditors, and it was intimated yesterday that a separate letter would have to be sent to the creditors of each store.

Murray, Ky., Bank Closes.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 26.—The Citizens' Bank at Murray, Ky., was closed today by the Directors, who announced that the suspension was due to inability to realise quickly on its assets.

The bank was organized in 1902 with a capital of $35,000. Its last published report in June showed deposits of $110,000.

Reports on Sugar.

The local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, has received manuscript copies of Consular reports covering the sugar and syrup industries of the world, which will be at the disposal of those interested for this week only. The reports cover data relating to the production, consumption, and requirements of practically all the countries of the world. The reports as a whole form a comprehensive survey of the sugar situation in every district represented abroad by United States Consuls. Wholesale and retail prices of raw and refined sugars also are included in the reports.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.37
Andes	.08	Occidental Con	.55
Belcher	.76	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher	.04	Overman	.17
Caledonia	.60	Sav. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.05	Sierra Nevada	.09
Crown Point	.16	Union Con	.09
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con	.09
Justice	.02	Yellow Jacket	.41

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.06	Comb. Fraction	.04
Midway	.03	Diamond'd Daisy	.02
Nevada Ben	.11	Diamond'd R. R.	.02
Tonopah Belmont	1.17	Extension	.02
Tonopah Exten	3.80	Goldfield Con. M.	.06
Tonopah Extn	3.80	Goldfield Merger	.17
Tonopah Merger	.24	Jumbo Ext	.39
West End	.56	Silver Pick	.03

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.18	Nevada Hills	.26
Booth	.06	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.33	Manhattan Con	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	6½	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	41	42	McKinney	30	35
El Paso	110	120	Old Gold	1	2
Findley	22	25	Portland	102	103
Gold Dollar	2	4	Vindicator	100½	104
Isabella	10	10½	Rav. R. H.	2	4

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Anglo-Am.	12⅝	12¾	12¾	12¾
400	Bay State Gas.	9c	9c	9c	9c
1,700	Chiaveras	95c	96c	95c	96c
540	Crown Reserve	1.00	1.00	94c	94c
400	First National	74	74	73	73
500	Goldfield Con	96c	96c	96c	96c
50	La Rose	75c	75c	75c	75c
900	Mackenzie	1	1	1	1
650	Mexican Metals	15	15	14	14
100	McKinley-Dar	44c	44c	44c	44c
1,100	Nevada Doug	47	48	47	48
120	Old Dominion	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼
1,000	United Verde	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1	1¼
Bay S. G.	.08	.09	Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1 3-16
Bohemia	1	1¼	La Rose	.75	.78
Bost. Ely	.30	.40	Majestic	.07	.08
Butte & L.	.20	.40	McK. D.	.40	.42
Calaveras	.65	1	Mex. Met.	.12	.15
Chief	.04	.06	M. of Am.	2⅝	2¾
Cons. Cop.	1	1¼	Nev.-Doug.	.45	.50
Cr'n Res.	.93	.95	Ohio Cop.	.05	.06
Davis-D.	.36	.39	So. Lake	1⅝	3
Eagle and B.	.75	.85	Stew't M.	1	1 1-16
Bell	.75	.85	Un. P. S.	8	8½
First Nat.	.70	.72	Un. Verde	1	1 1-16
G'field C.	.30	1	Yukon	1⅛	2

DIVIDENDS.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation.

Dividend Notice.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation held October 23d, 1914, a dividend of 1¾% was declared upon the outstanding preferred stock of the Corporation payable on November 1, 1914, to the holders of said preferred stock of record upon the transfer books of this Corporation on October 24, 1914. Said dividend is in full of accumulative preferred dividends on said stock up to and including October 31, 1914. A dividend of 1¾% was declared upon the common stock outstanding of the Corporation payable on November 1, 1914, to the holders of said common stock of record upon the transfer books of this Corporation on October 24, 1914.

The stock books of this Corporation will be closed for the transfer of stock from and including October 25 to and including October 31, 1914.

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION.
C. B. Smith, Secretary.

Dated Oct. 24, 1914.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND
COMMON DIVIDEND

Pittsburg, Pa., October 24th, 1914.

The Directors of this Company have today declared their regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock and ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Common Capital Stock, payable to shareholders of record October 23d. Checks mailed this day.

W. A. MYLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MANILA RAILROAD CO.

(Southern Lines)

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons due November 1, 1914, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

SPEYER & CO.
New York, October 24, 1914.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,

111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., October 20, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on November 2nd, 1914, to shareholders of record October 14th, 1914.

MALCOLM R. STONE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.

470 Broadway, New York, Oct. 14, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. payable on November 2 next to stockholders of record of Oct. 12, 1914. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 2, 1914.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

MANY BUYERS AT BIG CARPET SALE

Spirited Bidding Marks Opening of Trade Auction of the Smith Company.

FAIR PRICES ARE REALIZED

Offerings Comprise About 120,000 Bales of Carpets and Rugs—Other Spring Openings.

More buyers than ever before on a similar occasion were present yesterday at the opening of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company's auction sale of carpetings and rugs, held at the show rooms, 105 Fifth Avenue. Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchel conducted the sale, which is expected to last through the week. It was estimated that more than 1,200 representatives of jobbers and retailers from all sections of the country visited the auction during the day.

Interest in the announcement of the auction appears to be general, as many of those present yesterday made long journeys to take in this trade event. The offerings themselves are the largest ever placed on sale at one time under similar conditions by the company. The offerings comprise about 120,000 bales and rolls, of which only about one-tenth are carpets. It was stated that 5,000 packages of both kinds of goods which it had been originally intended to throw into the sale had been withdrawn. The largest previous offerings of carpetings and rugs at a single sale by the company approximated only 80,000 bales and 20,000 rolls.

Despite the fact that the Spring lines of carpetings and rugs are being shown, with prices to be named next Monday, and the further fact that many merchants have considerable quantities of goods in stock purchased at regular prices at the May opening, it became apparent at once at the start of yesterday's auction that the phenomenal conditions brought about by the war have convinced buyers generally of the inadvisability of stocking up against future contingencies such as the war has threatened. The embargo placed by England on the exportation of raw wool such as is used in making the finished products, together with uncertainty regarding the continuance of a supply of dyestuffs adequate to carry on the manufacturing end, were in the opinion of observers strong elements in accounting for the extraordinary enthusiasm prevailing at yesterday's sale.

The day was taken up with the sale of Manor tapestry, Saxony, Saxony Axminster, Colonial Velvet, and allied goods. The bidding started off with a snap seldom seen at like affairs, and prices for the first two or three hours were only slightly below those prevailing at the season's opening of Fall lines last May. The buying is being done in the day much monopolized by small dealers, who seldom have the opportunity of purchasing at manufacturers' sales. The competition among buyers at this period of the sale was at times fierce at times, there being frequently a score or more of bidders on their feet at once all claiming recognition from the auctioneer.

The morning prices on Manor tapestry rugs, 6 by 9 feet, ranged from $6.25 to $7.75, as contrasted with $8, the regular price. After that came the Saxony Axminster rugs, 8 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, which sold slightly below actual figures, the sale price being $13.50, while the prices gotten ranged from $12.25 to $13.50 per rug. Saxony rugs, 27 by 54 inches, which are at present very popular, were sold in limited numbers and, at $1.75, below regular price early in the season being $1.45. Similar rugs in size, 36 by 72, were quickly bid in at somewhat lower than regular prices, averaging up to $2.15 per rug, the regular price being $2.90. The Colonial velvet rugs were enthusiastically bid for in size 9 by 12 and averaged about $13.75, the regular price last May having been $16.25. Larger sizes of the same grade fell off considerably in prices, brought owing to the fact that little demand exists at the present time for the large sizes.

Other sales during the day were as follows: Manor tapestry rugs, 6 feet 2 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, $6.50, compared with $7.40 at the opening of the season; Saxony Axminster rugs, 9 feet by 12 feet, brought $13.25 down to $12.50 for single bale lots, and a range of prices from $11 down to $11.50 for lots of five and balances, according to the character of the goods. These goods were slated at $15.40 at the Spring opening. At the close of the day approximately 450 lots were disposed of, with prices as a whole ruling about 10 per cent. below the official prices of the opening.

It was apparent that, notwithstanding the sustained buying throughout the day, many old hands were holding off from making purchases in the belief that as the sale progresses prices will rule considerably lower than was the case yesterday. These men will then begin their buying. Many others, however, seemed unwilling to wait a more favorable chance to get lower prices and bought right and left. These seemed, for one thing, to be greatly impressed with the patterns and colorings.

One buyer for a Cincinnati house sent the following telegram to his firm after spending the day at the sale: "Sale opened with low-grade and bidding lively by small trade. Later prices ruled considerably lower." This man said many of the larger firms will undoubtedly be doing their buying later.

Among the buyers were representatives of many of the larger department stores of this city and vicinity, as well as a considerable number of the retail stores hereabouts. Other buyers included the Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati; Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; Barnard, Sumner Putnam Company, Worcester; Sisson Bros. & Welden Company, Binghamton; Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit; Kramer, Waldman & Fastman, Philadelphia; Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; Woods, Campbell Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; the Bailey Company, Cleveland; Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, Pittsburgh; Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, and the H. A. Meldrum Company, Buffalo.

Stephen Sanford Sons & Co., Inc., 180 Fifth Avenue, yesterday opened up their lines for the Spring 1915 season. Prices were the same as those quoted for the Fall. A number of buyers were present at the opening and many took advantage of the special prices, showing from 5 to 10 per cent. off regular prices placed on about $1,000,000 worth of stock goods, to make some liberal purchases.

W. & J. Sloane, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, also opened up their lines for the Spring, but made no prices.

Consular Regulations Postponed.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the Importers' Association, U. S. A., Inc., was notified yesterday by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters that the department has decided to postpone until Nov. 30 the operation of the new Consular regulations promulgated by President Wilson early last Summer. Last week a special committee of the association visited Washington and filed a protest with the Treasury Department against the enforcement of the rules on Oct. 31, the date set by the Government. The regulations originally were to have gone into effect three months ago, but the association at the time succeeded in having them indefinitely postponed. Afterward the department ordered their enforcement the last of this month. It is expected that efforts will now be made to have the objectionable features of the regulations eliminated entirely.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

day:	Price.	Bales.
New Orleans	6¼c	600
Augusta	6¾c	1,030
Dallas	6¼c to 6¾c	10,000
Galveston	6¾c	804
Houston	6¾c	4,416
Memphis	6¼c	2,700
Norfolk	6¾c	237
Savannah	6¼c	1,529

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday....6@7 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Hardware Trade Is Quiet.

One of the leading local wholesalers of hardware said yesterday that business was far from active in that field, this being particularly true of builders' hardware. He was of the opinion, however, that the corner had been turned and that better things were in sight. In conjunction with merchants in other lines, he said that he looked for much better business after the opening of the Federal reserve banks.

***

Shoe Business Is Better.

The return of cooler weather had some stimulating effect on the sale of Fall and Winter shoes in the local market yesterday, though business was none too active. Particular attention seemed to be given the galter-top effect in women's shoes, and it was said that cloth-topped men's shoes were also being taken fairly well for the present season. Advance business for Spring continues to come in well and in one or two cases is reported well ahead of last year. The orders coming in, however, show little change in the demand from that already reported.

***

Helping Out the Merchant.

The United Retail Merchants of America, an organization that has been in existence for very nearly a year, has been giving during that time some valuable assistance to department stores in the smaller cities. The association now has seventy-six members to whom it furnishes a buying service that enables these stores to keep their stocks up to date in every particular. A legal transportation and loan are among some of the other departments which the organization operates, and a number of letters have been received from members complimenting the association on its work.

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How Quick Styles Change.

No more striking illustration of the rapid changes which occur in women's styles could be obtained than from the label which one association furnishes its members to be placed on packages or cases containing merchandise. The label is red and calls the attention of the express agent to the fact that the goods in the container are perishable and the shipper must be notified at once if the consignee either cannot be located or refuses to accept the merchandise. There have been frequent instances where a delay in forwarding has caused the manufacturer of women's wear a large loss, a change in the style before the receipt of the goods making them practically worthless.

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About Trade in Texas.

Two incidents were related yesterday by a well-known embroidery importer to show how hard it is to sell goods in Texas just now. One of the firm's best salesmen is in that State and reports that his total sales for a whole week amounted to zero, and this in spite of the fact that he has a large personal following in the larger cities of the State and that embroideries are showing marked signs of revival. The second incident was reported by the same man, who wrote in that seven salesmen, representing big houses in the East and Middle West and carrying assorted merchandise, "made" one of the leading cities on the same day. On comparing notes at night it was found that the total sales of the seven for the day was $75, and this amount was all sold by one man who was carrying a fine line of kid gloves.

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"Made in U. S. A." Meeting.

Manufacturers, producers, and merchants interested in the "Made in U. S. A." movement have arranged for a meeting to be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria, Thirty-third Street entrance. The meeting will be under the auspices of the "Made in America" Products Association, Inc., recently incorporated to inform the American public upon the value of goods manufactured in the United States and to correct the impression which has been gathered that imported goods are necessarily superior in quality. A meeting was decided on by Harry Tipper, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association after more than a score of prominent manufacturers had made the suggestion. The purpose of the meeting, he explains, is to get the ideas of as many people as possible on how the movement may be furthered.

***

Trying the Old Game.

Although the sending of sample lines to unknown persons without previous investigation has been made the subject of many warnings by association credit men, there are still some houses careless enough to take a chance. A year ago, a local manufacturer received such a request and shipped a full line of styles. Hearing nothing further from the consignee he placed the matter in the hands of the association of which he was a member. An attorney in the town to which the goods were sent who was given the case reported that the man who received the merchandise had just been sentenced for fraudulent use of the mails. The same party, having served his term in prison, is operating again in the same town under very nearly the same name. His request for samples this time was made on a postal card, which immediately aroused the suspicion of the firm receiving it, and the authorities have been notified. There is little doubt, however, that other wholesale houses not so wise have probably been "stung."

***

Weather Helping Suit Demand.

Despite the fact that real Autumn weather has not yet come, the slight "ting" in the air on Sunday and yesterday resulted in a little better demand for cloaks and suits yesterday. While the day's business was not large by any means, it looked so to some of the firms who had been hard hit by the continuance of Summer temperature. It was said in one house, a big one, that never had it brought out so many lines in a single season as this Fall. For this there were two reasons, one being that the weather-jaded appetites of the buyers had to be stimulated constantly with new things to get them to place orders. The second reason was that seldom has so much pirating been done by the smaller houses, which were evidently in need of some means of keeping their own trade active. No less than forty-eight suit models of the house in question had been seen in cheaper guise, either copied outright or only slightly changed in coats the number of dress skirts was not so great, but it was large enough to hurt the business of the originating house.

***

Gray Goods Prices Firmer.

Business was not quite so active in the local gray goods market yesterday as on Saturday, but this was due less to the unwillingness of the buyers to operate than it was to the unwillingness of the sellers to dispose of their goods at current market figures. Some good sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 4¾ cents for November-April delivery, and 36¼-inch 64-68s were pretty well cleaned up for 1914 delivery at 3⅝ cents. There was a good deal of bidding of 8⅝ cents during the day for these goods, but not a great deal of them came out. Most of the mills were asking 5⅜ cents for them, but few, if any, sales were made at that figure. Bids of 5½ cents for 1915 delivery of four-yard 90 square were numerous, but most of them were refused by the mills. Some business was done on 28-inch 64-60s at 2¾ cents for November-December delivery, and a few odd lots of 27-inch 64-60s were sold for similar delivery at 2½ cents. The closing quotations were:

39-inch, 80-68s	6¼c	36¼-inch, 64-56s	3¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	4¾c	36¼-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	36¼-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
39¼-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
36¼-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

USED A WIDOW TO SWINDLE.

Rapelyea Made an Old Friend the Victim of a Mortgage Fraud.

J. George Rapelyea, a former Postmaster of Corona, and member of an old Long Island family, pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court yesterday afternoon and was remanded for sentence.

Henry Schmidt of Astoria charged that Rapelyea induced him to lend $1,500 on a piece of property which he was given to understand belonged to Mrs. Mary Searl Sage, a widow and a former lecturer employed by the Board of Education. Several months after lending the money Schmidt was notified by lawyers that he had no right to the mortgage on that particular piece of property. An investigation showed that the property did not belong to Rapelyea and that he had got Mrs. Sage to sign the bond and mortgage in the belief that the property was his.

Rapelyea said that seven heirs owned the property which he mortgaged and that he had an option to purchase from the majority of the heirs and expected to get an option from the other heirs. The authorities say that Mrs. Sage was an innocent victim of the transaction, and as she signed the bogus bond and mortgage and received the $1,500, which she immediately turned over to Rapelyea, she is liable to Schmidt for that amount. Rapelyea was allowed to resign as Postmaster of Corona after an investigation into his accounts by the postal officials.

Norway Exposition Commissioner.

The Norwegian Government has appointed Fredrik Herman Gade its Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exhibition. Mr. Gade, whose mother is an American, was educated at Harvard, later acting as Norwegian Consul in Chicago. During the last few years he has been a member of the important Royal Commission which has drafted the laws now before the Norwegian Parliament proposing a reorganization of the Norwegian foreign service. Norway's building at the exposition will be started as soon as Mr. Gade reaches the West.

Accounting by Stokes Executors.

Harold M. Stokes, J. S. Stokes, and Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., as executors of the will of Anson Phelps Stokes, yesterday filed an accounting. They credit themselves with $993,528, and recite that they paid $404,494 out of this principal, leaving a balance of $256,066. There were debts paid amounting to $341,257, and the legatees received $54,333. The balance of income is $15,292, the report reads.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.: R. Cruickshank, carpets; 37 West 20th.
ALBANY, N. Y.: W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.: J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 W. 34th.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager, P. B. North, carpets; 105 Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Frey, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss L. Hochsimer, waists; Miss H. Goet, suits; Miss J. Troy, ribbons; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. A. Richards, carpets; A. R. Katz, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; L. L. Brager, domestics, dress goods, linens; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—Stronus Bros.; M. S. Strouse, trimmings; 212 6th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces, hdkfs.; 1,195 Bwy.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bassard, representing; 214 Church.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Philippa, ladies' coats; Mrs. R. Lewins, ladies' millinery; Mr. Ellis, hosiery; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacks; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, Junior coats, dresses, corsets, petticoats; Mr. Cooper, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Levy, ladies', misses' waists; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Ring, ladies', misses' dresses, costumes; Mr. Childs, millinery; Mr. Bradley, women's, children's, men's knit underwear, hosiery, gloves, men's, boys' furnishings; Mr. Silberman, ladies', misses' skirts; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss G. Chesick, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss Lyons, ribbons; Miss Barrett, vellings; Miss Hickey, corsets; Miss Leary, ladies' wear; W. Daly, dress goods, silks; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Conrad, Mitchell & Co.; M. Kraft, millinery; 116 W. 32d; Conrad, Canty, underwear, lawn waists; Miss S. Blumenthal, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Stoughton & Dutton Co.; T. W. Chesick, carpets; 105 Grand.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, notions, trimmings, ribbons, hdkfs.; 243 Church; Flanders.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, domestics; D. F. Walker, dry goods; 58 White.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Labordi-Gilman Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walker, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; C. E. Stock, cloaks, suits; waists; Hanover; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. C. Truxes, neckwear, embroideries, laces; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks; 116 W. 32d.
CANTON, Ill.—J. M. Block, Spring silk, wash dresses; 1,133 Bwy., Room 828.
CHARLESTON, West Va.—Abney-Barnes Co.; J. Dana, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss M. Bloch, ladies' neckwear, vellings; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; D. C. Litt, carpets, rugs; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. W. Visscis, carpets; C. A. Gates, embroideries; J. Tracy, notions; C. W. Leffingwell, ladies' suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; O. Glassner, carpets, rugs; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; N. Neuman, domestics, bedding, white goods, linens; C. T. Roy, men's furnishing goods, ladies', children's knit underwear, hosiery; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—"Green's"; B. Green, ready-to-wear; sixth floor, 60 West 23d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; O. C. Meyer, carpets; A. W. Mandel, rugs; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, negligees, petticoats, corsets, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. F. E. Skinner, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—C. Kaufmann & Bros.; C. Kaufmann, clothing; 200 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; Miss L. Solomon, coats; L. J. Mandel, neckwear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Parisian Cloak and Suit Co.; Mr. Yalon, skirts; 1,133 Bro

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

No. — Original—Ex parte in re Jared Flagg, petnr.—Motion to file petition for writ of prohibition or mandamus denied.

441—W. S. Tyler Co. v. Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co.—Motion to advance argued.

360—Wilmington Transportation Co. v. The Railroad Commission of California; 471—George Burdick v. US.; 472—William L. Curtain v. same; 501—Frank C. Stettler v. Edwin V. O'Hara; 536—Elmira Bridge Co. v. same; 541—Ute v. Sherman & Sons Co.; 580—US. v. Erie R. R., and 647—Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Stearns v. Brig. Gen. George H. Wood.—Motions to advance severally granted, and cases assigned for argument Monday, Dec. 7.

42—Aaron Sage v. George Hampo.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss postponed to hearing on the merits.

125—Wilson Cypress Co. v. Enrique Del Pozo y Marcos.—Further consideration of motion to affirm postponed to hearing on the merits.

611—Jeffrey Mfg. Co. v. Harry O. Blagg, &c.; 845—Ariz. & New Mex. R. R. v. Thomas F. Clark; 486—Minn. St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. v. Joseph Leora; 513—Rail & River Coal Co. v. Yaple; 516—Norfolk & Western Ry. v. Sarah E. Holbrook; 390—Detroit & Mackinac Ry. v. Michigan R. R. Commission, and 589—Easterling Lumber Co. v. S. W. Pierce.—Ordered that these cases be placed on summary docket.

622—S. Tyler Co. v. Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co.—Further consideration of petition for writ of certiorari postponed to hearing of No. 441.

633—Charles W. Anderson v. 42 B'way Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

648—Joplin Mercantile Co. v. US.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

649—Kelley Land and Cattle Co. v. George H. Smith.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

640—William L. Norton v. US.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

651—Stafford Co. v. Coldwell-Gildard Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

654—Champion Fibre Co. v. R. R. Russell.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

697—Roy B. Anderson v. J. O. and N. B. Chenault.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

640—Isidor Straus, as R. H. Macy & Co., v. Netasema Hosiery Co.—Appeal dismissed and writ of certiorari granted.

14—George N. Pierce Co. v. Wells-Fargo & Co.—Restored to docket for reargument.

75—F. W. Ritterbusch v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

204—David T. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Balto. v. Fred H. Poetker.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

205—Henry L. Hotchkiss v. Irving L. Ernst.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

155—Russell Sage Raphael v. Wasatch & Jordan Valley R. R.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

—Same v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

520—Mohawk Overall Co. v. Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

526—Comonwealth Trust Co. v. Albert A. Troconi.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

584—Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. v. O. G. Minshaw.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

—U. S., by James C. McReynolds, Atty. Gen., v. Louisville & Nashville R. R.—Motions to advance submitted.

904—David Yost v. Dallas County.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.—Motion to advance submitted.

842—J. J. Brolan v. U. S.—Motion to amend writ of error submitted.

60—Jehu H. Clendaniel v. Henry C. Conrad, Associate Judge of Dela.—Motion to dismiss for failure to make new parties submitted.

666—Marie H. Kelly v. Ill. State Trust Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

852—Minerals Separation, Ltd., v. James M. Hyde.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

853—H. B. Borland v. Central Trust Co. of Ill.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

496—Geneva Furniture Mfg. Co. v. S. Karpen & Bros.—Motion to advance submitted.

114—J. A. Folger v. Kate C. Putnam.—Dismissed with costs.

—Melvin Mills v. Territory of New Mexico.—Submitted.

—J. Rixey, an insane person, v. Robert H. Cox.—Submitted.

15—Mound City Co. v. Robert H. Castleman.—Argument concluded.

18—E. P. McCabe v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.—Argued.

16—Washington Dredging & Improvement Co. v. State of Washington.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Oct. 27—Nos. 16, 17, 18, 23, 22, 19, 23, 33, 34, and 35.

NOTICE—It is ordered that the cases hereinbefore transferred to summary docket, namely, Nos. 435, 357, 454, 465, 511, 347, 465, 513, 516, 200, and 580, are assigned for argument Monday, Nov. 30.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
W. Dow's D. L. & W. R.R. Co. v. Denitz <same.
NY. NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R.R. Co. v. Patagonia SS. Co. <Sans Fs.
Cohen <Barge Josephine. McAllister <Tug Norwalk.
Ralli <Soc. Anonyme, &c. Parels <The Mercoe.
Lucas <Dredge 7. St'd Underground Cable Co. <SS. Safety.

Note.—Cases from this calendar will be sent to Judge Hasel.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Case on, Kiefer-Stewart Co. v. Kiefer-Hayman.
Unfavorable A. G. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Conferred causes.
N. Y. Assets Real Co <McKinnon.
Curtis <Kenna.
Manley <NY. NH. RR.
Somerige <Milliken.
Werner <Nesbitt.
Werner <Nesbitt.
General calendar.
Sheels <CNY.
Viener <Penn. R. R.
Cohen <Cosmopolitan Mag.
Harned <Int. Magazine.
Fleichrede <Hartford & Screw.

DISTRICT COURT—Hitchcock, J.—Irving L. Ernst.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
155—Russell Sage Raphael v. Wasatch & Jordan Valley R. R.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
—Same v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.
520—Mohawk Overall Co. v. Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
114—J. A. Folger v. Kate C. Putnam.—Dismissed with costs.
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Adjourned until today.
Call for Oct. 27—Nos. 16, 17, 18, 23, 22, 19, 23, 33, 34, and 35.
NOTICE—It is ordered that the cases hereinbefore transferred to summary docket, namely, Nos. 435, 357, 454, 465, 511, 347, 465, 513, 516, 200, and 580, are assigned for argument Monday, Nov. 30.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
W. Dow's D. L. & W. R.R. Co. v. Denitz <same.
NY. NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R.R. Co. v. Patagonia SS. Co. <Sans Fs.
Cohen <Barge Josephine. McAllister <Tug Norwalk.
Ralli <Soc. Anonyme, &c. Parels <The Mercoe.
Lucas <Dredge 7. St'd Underground Cable Co. <SS. Safety.

Note.—Cases from this calendar will be sent to Judge Hasel.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Case on, Kiefer-Stewart Co. v. Kiefer-Hayman.
Unfavorable A. G. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Conferred causes.
N. Y. Assets Real Co <McKinnon.
Curtis <Kenna.
Manley <NY. NH. RR.
Somerige <Milliken.
Werner <Nesbitt.
Werner <Nesbitt.
General calendar.
Sheels <CNY.
Viener <Penn. R. R.
Cohen <Cosmopolitan Mag.
Harned <Int. Magazine.
Fleichrede <Hartford & Screw.

DISTRICT COURT—Hitchcock, J.—Irving L. Ernst.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
155—Russell Sage Raphael v. Wasatch & Jordan Valley R. R.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
—Same v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.
520—Mohawk Overall Co. v. Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
526—Comonwealth Trust Co. v. Albert A. Troconi.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
584—Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. v. O. G. Minshaw.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.
—U. S., by James C. McReynolds, Atty. Gen., v. Louisville & Nashville R. R.—Motions to advance submitted.
904—David Yost v. Dallas County.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.—Motion to advance submitted.
842—J. J. Brolan v. U. S.—Motion to amend writ of error submitted.
60—Jehu H. Clendaniel v. Henry C. Conrad, Associate Judge of Dela.—Motion to dismiss for failure to make new parties submitted.
666—Marie H. Kelly v. Ill. State Trust Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.
852—Minerals Separation, Ltd., v. James M. Hyde.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.
853—H. B. Borland v. Central Trust Co. of Ill.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.
496—Geneva Furniture Mfg. Co. v. S. Karpen & Bros.—Motion to advance submitted

CANAL'S EFFECT ON ROADS.

Col. Clough of Northern Pacific Discusses Panama Route.

W. P. Clough, Chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway, discusses in the annual report of that company the probable effect of the Panama Canal competition on earnings of transcontinental lines. Col. Clough sees little reason for apprehension. He says:

The new route may be expected considerably to affect some trade currents now established. It may diminish some now of relative importance and swell others to larger volume. The Atlantic and Pacific Coasts will certainly be brought closer together by the canal, and some exchanges of commodities between them can hereafter be effected at smaller cost than heretofore. However, the trade is entirely through, from coast to coast, has never formed any large part even of that minor proportion of the country's total trade arriving at or starting from coast points.

The bulk of traffic moving into and out of the ports on either ocean starts from, or is destined for, the country's great interior, which the Panama Canal can never reach. The larger part of the country's transportation movements seems likely to an increasing extent to be between points in its interior. On lines serving a territory like that of the Northern Pacific the preponderating movement of traffic seems most likely to be one local to the territory.

The Northern Pacific's income account has been published. It shows a decrease in gross revenues of $4,291,000, with a decrease in operating costs of $3,201,000. The net surplus after the 7 per cent. dividend was $2,295,000, a decrease of $1,908,000.

INSTRUCTION.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MADAME MAPPS CO., Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 1914, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the right, title, and interest of the receiver to a patent owned by this bankrupt, recorded in the U. S. Patent Office, No. 1,075,921, recorded Nov. 18th, 1913, for improvement in corset fasteners; also all right, title, and interest, if any, of the bankrupt and the receiver to the trade name of Madame M. Mfg. Co., Inc., and right, title, and interest, if any, to all other trade names.

OSCAR IGSTAEDTER, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GENERAL CONFECTIONERS' MACHINE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' cloaks, suits, machinery, safe, fixtures, &c.

A. GORDON MURRAY, Receiver.

H. & J. F. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for investigator, civil service, will be closed today.

Nov. 2 is the last day for the receipt of applications for female nurse.

There are 836 candidates for the examination for Inspector of Water Meters.

The receipt of applications for chemist, food, and drugs will be closed on Nov. 4.

Thursday is the last day for receipt of applications for typewriter accountant, temporary service.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 4 a competitive examination for teacher of vocal music, for women only, to fill vacancies in the Indian Service, at salaries ranging from $600 to $720 a year. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, letter writing, elementary practical questions on the theory of music, and training and experience. Applicants must have some proficiency as pianists. It is also desirable that they shall have had experience in chorus work. They must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY BERNARD and CLARENCE ISAACS, individually and as members of the firm of BERNARD & ISAACS, Alleged Bankrupts.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Harry Osterman, the receiver herein, and on motion of Hiau, Zalkin & Cohen, attorneys for said receiver in support thereof.

Ordered, That the alleged bankrupts herein and all of the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts and all other parties in interest, and they are hereby directed to show cause on the 2nd day of November, 1914, in the Post Office Building, Room 66, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, before the undersigned Judge, why the said offer of E. J. Isaacs should not be accepted, and why all the assets of the above-named alleged bankrupts which came into or now are in the possession of the receiver, and in general all of the assets of this estate, including merchandise, accounts receivables, good-will, fixtures, and all other properties of the alleged bankrupts, should not be sold, transferred, and assigned to the said E. J. Isaacs in accordance with the terms and provisions of his said annexed offer, or in accordance with such directions as this may fix, and all interested parties are directed then and there to show cause why such offer and further relief in the premises as may be just and proper should not be granted, and why any or all of the assets of this estate should not then and there be sold in any other manner or upon any other terms that the court may then and there fix; and it is further

Ordered, That sufficient, due, and complete service of this petition, order to show cause, and the annexed offer shall be made as follows:

1. The receiver is directed to cause the mailing to the creditors of the alleged bankrupts known to him and at such addresses as may be known to such receiver on or before October 26, 1914, a copy of this order to show cause and the annexed petition and offer.

2. A copy of this order shall be published once in the "New York Times" and once in the "Daily Trade Record" on or before October 26, 1914.

Said mailing and publication shall constitute due, timely, and complete service of this order to show cause, and the annexed petition and offer, for all purposes.

Dated New York, October 15, 1914.

C. M. HOUGH,
U. S. District Judge.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20317 In Bankruptcy ALBERT BARONE & ALBERT FLACKS, Individually and as members of the firm of BARONE & FLACKS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Albert Barone & Albert Flacks are hereby given notice that on October 14th, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 6th 1914 at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20216 in Bankruptcy ADAMS SCHREY CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Adams Schrey Co., Inc. are hereby given notice that on September 4th 1914 it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 6th 1914 at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20,204 in Bankruptcy. CHARLES HAYES, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles Hayes are hereby given notice that on September 19th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20,598 in Bankruptcy. THE ROTOR VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said The Rotor Vacuum Cleaner Company, Inc., are hereby given notice that on October 20th, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 6th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SAFE & VENTILATING WINDOW COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Safe & Ventilating Window Company of 55 and 57 West Thirty-first Street by these creditors: Harry B. Mook, $900; Reidell Sweetser, $583, and George W. Richards, $769. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and permitted the Tivoker-Speyers Company, agents, to obtain a judgment on which the Sheriff took possession of the company's property. The judgment was for rent.

UNION CREDIT OUTFITTERS, INC., dealer in women's and men's furnishing goods, 560 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel Goldberg. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the corporation by these creditors: Charles Finder, $225; Max Kane, $375, and Robinson Tailoring Company, $144.

LEICHTER BROTHERS, composed of Philip and Abraham Leichter, manufacturers of dresses, 13 East Eighth Street, have made an assignment to Harry Osterman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: Morris Goldstein, $510; Louis Goldman, $335, and Jacob Weinberg, $100.

FERRARI BROTHERS.—Salvatore Nicholas Ferrari, who compose the firm of Ferrari Brothers, 1,009 Second Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,106 and assets of $2,254, consisting of stock, $500; fixtures, $425; accounts, $1,254, and horse and two wagons, $375.51.

JACOB ARKIN, formerly a partner in the Arkin Paper Box Company of 48 Mangin Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $21,533 and assets $5,263 in accounts. An involuntary petition was filed against him and Alter M. Brody, the other partner, on March 25, 1912, from which Mr. Arkin was not discharged. Mr. Brody was discharged.

ANNIE B. SLOCUM, residing at 219 West Eighty-first Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,286 and no assets. Among the creditors are Mrs. Jennie E. Zook of Hamburg, Iowa, $3,050; Henri Bendel, $425, and Maison Maurice, $245.

PASQUALE DE ROSA, a tailor, of 421 Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $331 and no assets. The only creditors are Joseph Doelger & Sons, brewers, on a judgment.

CARBONDALE SPONGE COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed William F. Carell receiver in bankruptcy for the Carbondale Sponge Company of 46 Gold Street; bond $500. Assets are estimated at $1,200.

KASSAR BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed Oct. 7 against Kassar Brothers, manufacturers of kimonos at 32 West Twenty-first Street, on a settlement with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar, cash. Liabilities were $15,000 and assets $10,000.

WALLACE BAMBERG & SON.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 31 against Wallace Bamberg & Son, manufacturers of auto coats, 32 West Twentieth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

CHARLES ARONOWITZ & BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Charles Aronowitz & Brothers, importers of diamonds at 71 Nassau Street, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $176,582.

AMERICAN ART GLASS COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the American Art Glass Company of 36 West Twenty-fourth Street with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $24,962.

JACOB SMILKSTEIN.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Jacob Smilkstein, dealer in men's furnishing goods, Mount Kisco, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

BUYER SELLERS AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, INC., of 1,664 Broadway, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $104,768, of which $85,000 is secured, and assets $19,325, consisting of stock, $12,200, subject to $9,000 mortgage; accounts, $6,420; furniture and tools, $650, and a claim, $850. Among the secured creditors are Fred Kaufman, $22,000; William Wrigley, Jr., of Chicago, $20,000; Coleman, Cohen & Co., $19,000, and the East River National Bank, $9,500.

GEORGE E. CONLEY COMPANY, wholesale dealer in fish, 167 Front Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $30,639 and assets $6,167, consisting of accounts, $5,257; notes, $372; stock, $40; office furniture, $222; cash in bank, $276, and five horses and four wagons and one truck, all held under stableman's lien of $544, value unknown.

PFLUEGER PIANO CO., INC., of 716 Whitlock Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $34,863 and assets $11,458, consisting of stock, $6,886; machinery and fixtures, $1,920; accounts, $2,644, and cash, $8.

SOLOMON FLAUM, wholesale dealer in millinery, 45 Bond Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $34,390 and assets $5,477, consisting of stock, $2,000; accounts, $3,000; fixtures, $100; cash in bank, $27, and real estate, $350.

DENKER & GELLER, manufacturers of furs, 47 East Ninth Street, have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $10,376 and assets $1,725, consisting of stock, $800; accounts, $1,100, and cash in bank, $25.

JOHNSTON, ELLIOTT & CO., (Corporation,) bankers and brokers, of 45 William Street, has filed an answer to the bankruptcy petition against it on Oct. 17. It denies that it is insolvent, alleges that it has property of far greater value than its indebtedness, but as the books and accounts are in Dallas, Texas, its condition is unable at the present time to show to the court a complete statement of assets and liabilities. It also denies that it committed an act of bankruptcy in transferring portions of its property to prefer certain creditors.

THE WEXLER ROSS CO., INC., dealer in jewelry and novelties, 2 West Fourteenth Street, has made an assignment to Herman Heidelberg. The company was incorporated on March 12, 1913, with capital stock of $15,000. Bernhard Wexler is President and Jacques Ross Treasurer. It is said that the rental of the store was $10,000 a year.

HENRY W. BAUMAN, wholesale dealer in millinery, 48 West Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Herman B. Bamberg.

HENRY W. KOCH HAIR COMPANY, importer and manufacturer of human hair goods, 120 Fourth Avenue, has made an assignment to Marcus Schnitzer.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CORNING, N. Y.—Joseph L. O'Hara, a druggist, voluntary petition; liabilities, $1,-553.329; assets, $6,000.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

HARRY SIMON, formerly of Charles Simon's Sons, wholesale hosiery and underwear, 11 Union Square; liabilities $275,858.

ALFRED H. GOLDSTONE, 320 West Eighty-sixth Street, formerly cloak manufacturer; liabilities $40,266.

WILLIAM C. BEUTEL, importer of beer, 408 East Eighty-first Street; liabilities $30,-175.

SAMUEL C. WINSTAIN, flowers and feathers, 626 Broadway; liabilities $34,875.

HOWARD HULL, dramatist, 61 West Ninety-third Street; liabilities $24,678, for damages for personal injuries in an auto accident.

BENJAMIN BERNSTEIN, tailor, 88 Madison Street; liabilities $3,202.

MAX BRAUNER, 1,474 Madison Avenue, formerly pickles; liabilities $4,539.

FREDERICK N. DE CAMP, Yonkers; liabilities $385.

OLIVER J. DYKEMAN, real estate broker, 571 West 159th Street; liabilities $2,610.

Dr. MAX FLADEN, 230 East Tenth Street; liabilities $12,515.

WILLIAM A. GEDNEY, 26 West Ninety-seventh Street, formerly a builder; liabilities $1,028.

PHILIP KAPLAN, 1,005 Kelly Street, formerly furs; liabilities $1,017.

A. S. and R. R. Ridge as ARTHEMEISE & CO., millinery, 68 West 46th Street; liabilities $904.

PINCUS SCHNEIDER, cloaks, 99 Essex Street; liabilities $4,871.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. & M. Robbins, Inc.—S. E. Powell, costs, $101.

Auerbach Importing Co., Inc.—J. Grossman, $115.

Austin, Raymond, by gdn.—Staten Island Railway Co., costs, $135.

Blaney, Chas. E.—Strobridge Lithographing Co., $53,714.

Bent, Thomas C.—C. E. Barner et al., $498.

Baumgartel, Emil W. and Fritz Kessel—Consumers' Brewing Co., $227.

Bumb, Philip—C. M. Dreyer, $226.

Bilson Louis—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $311.

Baker, John J.—Beaver Engineering and Contracting Co., $263.

Boschsteinen, Frank—Wells Holding Co., $268.

Bengal Film Co.—Tobias A. Keppler, $169.

Calendar, Mary, or Mary Kollar—A. Kwaciszeski et al., $119.

Cukierfein, Ella—M. Josephthal et al., $498.

Composite Metal Lath Co.—J. H. Morgan, $507.

Chiappa, Poetro—J. Seeman et al., $101.

Clingen, John—E. T. Burrows Co., $223.

Crimmins, Ellen—F. Gaffney, $400.

Childers, Henry H.—D. C. Webb, $402.

Callander Chas. G.—Chas. H. Hussey, and Richard J. Butler—C. B. Currier, $1,280.

Dalton, James H.—E. Minturn, $508.

Denton, Millicent S.—C. A. Moran, $6,545.

Dorrough, Max, Jacob Fliner, Yetta Bernstein, adm.—L. Rosenthal, $148.

Dr. Taggart Dental Co.—A. Steiger, $334.

Emrick, Louisa A.—Carlisle Trust Co., $6,231.

Finck, Anastie—M. Reisner, $982.

Forster, Caroline—S. Kornobis, $2,108.

Forty-second St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R. Co.—D. Molito, $1,940.

Federal Union Surety Co.—D. F. Doona, $1,176.

Gillman, Charles J.—J. T. Brown, Jr., $181.

Goodman, Joseph—E. Ettanheimer, $110.

Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc.; Possidon Realty Co., Inc., and Nicholas Hodos—Wm. T. Hookey Sons Co., Inc., $2,000.

Grommet Mfg. Co.—Stern & Stern, $1,908.

Goldberg, Louis—A. Millman, $3,361.

Gregorakos, John D.—G. J. Rosall, $138.

Gyros, John G.—A. L. Lalmbor, $252.

Heath, Howard W.—C. K. Starr, $444.

Heinman, Henry F.—W. R. Ellison et al., $144.

Hoffmann, Armin—A. Deutsch, $620.

Harodes, Martin—S. Kandel, $122.

Ihlseng, Susan M.—L. R. Jones, $302.

Kaplan, Joseph—H. J. Cohen, $110.

Kyrcos, John G.—A. L. Lalmbor, $252.

Lupu, Sam—M. Cohen, $138.

Levering, Richmond—S. Minturn, $1,042.

Lee, Augustus, and Edward S. Tarrow—P. H. Woodward, $127.

Larney, Wm. A.—Vanderbilt Avenue Building Corp., $152.

Middleton, Merle—W. & J. Sloane, $778.

Marinan, Wm. M.—United Distillers Co., $181.

Martinelli, Joseph; Charles Radini, and Egidio Casalli—J. Guffanti, $1,027.

Market & Harlem Auto Trucking Co.—S. Rothberg, $194.

Mahler Co.—N. Oberndorfer, $786.

Mercantile Novelty Co.—J. E. Linde Paper Co., $163.

Meyer, Albert—George Liss & Co., $175.

Miller, Bernard L.—Bear Mill Mfg. Co., $535.

Mayer, Charles—Joe H. Kreurich Commission Co., $120.

Meadows, Thomas C.—J. J. Dickinson, $45,-169.

Nicholls, Wm. H.—R. M. Curry et al., $181.

Newkowsky, Mrs. Celia—C. Werner, $286.

Otera, Mary A.—J. F. De Beau, $198.

Price, Louis—Sidney Novelty Corp., $208.

Pomeroy, Percy M.—E. F. Schelling, $816.

Pines, Louis—P. Riso, costs, $124.

Quincy Amusement Co.—R. Samuels, $160.

Reese, John H., and C. Franklin Carr—G. E. Butler, $814.

Reid, Joseph E.—E. H. Ackley, $123.

Same—Same, $468.

Rooney, Patrick—J. R. Alvarez, $180.

Ruder, Harry—S. Rosenthal, $846.

Rotojo, Francesco—K. Lindemann, costs, $107.

Simon, Aaron—National Cash Register Co., $338.

Semrun, Society—M. Meagher, $1,656.

Stoddard, Chas. H.—American Law Book Co., $146.

Stein, Louis—S. Golomb, $182.

Schmidt, Alexander—A. Krumenaker, $117.

Snyder, Geo. W.—United Distillers' Co., $115.

Staples, Wm.—C. Marcal Co., $517.

Smith, Leonard C.—Nason Mfg. Co., $233.

Smith, Leonard—F. N. Du Bois et al., $330.

Steele, John L.—F. Isman et al., costs, $106.

Steele, Dwight W., Jr.—De Peyster Realty Co., $288.

Vallat, Thaddeus R.—United Distillers Co., $144.

Wienberg Paper Co.—N. Y. Edison Co., $1,030.

Wadro, Pannie—C. A. Dansiger et al., $125.

Wheeler, Edward—P. Forman, $698.

William H. Davidow's Sons Co.—D. Deversa, $490.

Weidmann, Anton, and Charles J. Hackett—G. Pattison et al., $323.

Wolf, Julius—Meyer et al., $153.

Zapf, Herman—H. Neustadt, $361.

In Bronx County.

Bunkin, Samuel—T. Tiedemann et al., $164.

Forster, Caroline—C. Kornobus, $2,108.

Farago, Joseph and Malvine—M. Lazarovits, $850.

Gaffney, Annie M.—L. Strauss, $650.

Royal Theatre Co.—Box Office Attraction Film Rental Co., $176.

Same—Same—N. Y. Film Rental Co., $102.

Rapoport, Sol—H. Ecker, $504.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when the judgment was filed:

Tornatore, Carmine, and Caitlia Guarino—Hudson River Bluestone Co., May 7, 1913, $201.

Hall, Augustus H.—E. M. Hall, Sept. 24, 1914, $2,652.

Same—Same, L. Hall, Aug. 28, 1914, $5,010.

Same—Same, Aug. 6, 1914, $205.

N. Y. Motor Mfg. Co.—L. F. Cardova, April 22, 1914, $2,180.

Ihlseng, Henry E.—R. I. Foster, Dec. 5, 1906, $1,028.

Embroiderers' Supply Co.—L. Littauer, Oct. 20, 1914, $1,125.

Marks, Louis, and Albino Dasso—N. Nahas, March 20, 1912, $1,902.

Holbaum, Simon—J. F. Cavanaugh, May 4, 1914, $878.

Savage, Henry W.—H. E. Dixey, Dec. 26, 1913, $10,262.

Samuels, Benjamin—A. Blumenthal et al., Feb. 23, 1912, $287.

Gillen, John J. and Roswell Kennedy—People, &c., Dec. 2, 1913, (vacated,) $4,000.

In Bronx County.

Fitzgerald, Maurice—N. T. F. Smargilla, June 9, 1914, $462.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Incorporated today:

Mica Film Corp., $300,000; H. F. Rhatigan, H. E. Reilly, S. A. Mathewson, 43 Exchange Pla.

Fi-Bo-Pak Co., Rochester, boxes, baskets, cartons, fibre, products, $250,000; A. R. Turner, J. B. Miller, H. E. Kondolf.

Estelle Realty Co., $25,000; A. Hyman, J. Charlop, A. H. Mittlemann, 64 Nelson Av., Queens.

General Merchandise Exchange, trade papers, advertising, $100,000; L. E. Covert, A. Behrens, J. H. Bailey, 10 W. 20 St.

Woodland Realty Co., $10,000; F. C. L. D'Aix, F. B. Vermilya, B. C. Baker, 5 Nassau St.

Engineering Problem Co., Binghamton, belt dressings, matchcloths, $5,000; L. T. Deyo, D. D. Miller, J. A. Gemmerich.

Enrico de Luca, Jr., Inc., wines, oils, &c., $5,000; V. and E. de Luca, Jr., J. Poleti, 165 Bleecker St.

J. M. Briggs Lumber Corp, Buffalo, $25,000; H. C. Albee, J. M. Briggs, H. C. Eastman.

Crescent Woolen & Worsted Co., mail order, $9,500; A. W., R. N., and R. P. Lea, 58 Saratoga Av., Yonkers.

Silberman Hardware Co., $5,000; D. A. Aurello, Tobias Grund, A. Silberman, 218 Canal St.

Litco, Inc., ladies' children's wearing apparel, $10,000; H. Homes, K. I. and H. B. Litwin, 159 E. 63 St.

Gilt Edge Realty Co., $5,000; L. J. Moss, J. and A. Segal, 189 Hewes St., B'klyn.

Nathan Goldin, Inc., Suffolk, clothing, haberdashery, $5,000. B. Robins, N. and A. Goldin, Greenpoint.

Hunt's Point Palace Corporation, theatre, ball rooms; $10,000. Jackson, C. Hibson, L. Goldstein, 1,019 E. 163 St.

J. Kaplan & Co., paints, varnishes, contracting; $5,000. R., P., and J. Kaplan, 88 W. 103 St.

Globe Walking Machine Co.; $5,000. M. Frieder, D. Kahn, W. S. Finbers, 74 Bay 34 St., Bklyn.

R. G. Dunn Collection Bureau; $10,000. H. Cohen, C. Wolff, L. Mann, 870 44 St., Bklyn.

Gibbs Realty & Construction Co; $5,000. H. Gibbs, J. Karlin, H. Joseph, 617 Beach Av.

Unique Machine Co.; $5,000. J. Kleidmann, A. and C. Coleman, 68 Lenox Av.

Reilly Maintenance Corporation; hoisting machinery, hardware, contracting; $5,000. R. J. Norman, H. J. Sayers, W. F. Reilly, 122 Centre St.

Capital increases: Dirigo Mfg. Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $60,000; Montgomery Moore Film Corporation, N. Y., $10,000 to $100,000; Buffalo New Method Laundry, Buffalo, $3,000 to $5,000; Pianostyle Music Co., N. Y., $7,500 to $12,000.

Capital reduction: Co-operative Food Co., N. Y., $50.000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Nameoke Land Co., Far Rockaway.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 26.—Charters filed today:

Banner Silk Mills, Paterson; $100,000. Meyer Barnett, Michael Siena, Paterson; Harry Hein, New York.

Pearce Novelty Leather Co., Newark; $50,000. J. Charles Pearce, N. W. Preston, Percy R. Pearce, Newark.

Adjustable Sash Lock Co., Atlantic City; $100,000. Andrew Jacobs, J. William Alcorn, P. Schuldeufri, Atlantic City.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

102D ST. 301 East, asement; Wolf Goldberg to Joe Lisnofsky and another, 8 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, D. Hovius, $16 East 102d St.....$680

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY; 1,680; George E. Gibson Co. against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, contractor.....$1,673

SAME PROPERTY; same against Amos F. Eno, owner; Protective Ventilator Co. and John C. Brady, contractors.....$500

SAME PROPERTY; same against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, contractor.....$230

BROADWAY, 1,680, and 7th Av, 810; Samuel Fischer against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, contractor.....$263

127TH AV, 700; Julius Golub against Moravia Schlossman, owner and contractor.....$1,-278

7TH AV, 808 to 818, and Broadway, 1,684; Protective Ventilator Co. against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, contractor.....$1,700

24TH ST, 68 East; Joseph Sciacca against Alfred L. and Julia Loomis, owners; Joseph Scherrata and Mary Scherrata, lessees; William Barwess, contractor.....$95

83D ST, 147 to 153 West; Ferber & Son against Alonzo Hornby, owner; Bergdoff Brewing Association, lessee; Vanderbilt Comedy Club, lessee and contractor...$1,354

79TH ST, 339 East; Julius Golub against Morris Schlossman, owner and contractor.....$181

88TH ST, 405 East; Julius Golub against Morris Schlossman, owner and contractor.....$151

125TH ST, 20 West; Philip Baum against Millicent S. Denton, owner, (renewal).....$365

Bronx.

LATTON AV, n e corner of Dean St, 35x100; Simon Soliowsy against Francisco and Gerardo Santamarena, owners; Max Kriendal, contractor.....$200

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

46TH ST, n s, 419 ft e of 6th Av; John R. Blair against Mary A. Keans and others, Oct. 17, 1914.....$350

55TH ST, 97 to 99 West; Alois Staub against Louis Cerinin and others, July 31, 1914.$136

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Flat in Trade—Builders Buy Dyckman Corner at 207th Street for New Apartment House—Ninth Avenue Sale—Good Bronx Deals—$250,000 Business Lease.

The realty market for the week opened in a decidedly quiet manner yesterday. The upper Washington Heights section furnished a deal involving a trade. Ennis & Sinnott purchased the five-story new law flat at 506 West 176th Street, on plot 48.6 by 100, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues. It was bought from the Wertheim Realty Company, which took in part payment the four-story residence at 451 Convent Avenue, between 149th and 150th Streets, on lot 16 by 50. The brokers in the transaction were Moore, Schutte & Co.

Builders Buy in Dyckman Tract.

The Dyckman section furnished an important deal which will lead to a large apartment improvement. The northwest corner of Vermilyea Avenue and 207th Street, 100 by 100, was purchased by the Aldus Construction Company, and on the site a five-story house will at once be erected, with stores on the 207th Street frontage, which is the main crosstown thoroughfare north of 181st Street.

Investor Buys Ninth Avenue Corner.

An investing client of John J. Meenan has purchased from Henry B. Kellner the six-story flat house, with stores, on the southeast corner of Fiftieth Street and Ninth Avenue.

The structure, which occupies a plot 44 by 80, has an annual rent roll of $15,000, the buyer paying all cash above the first mortgage.

Flat Traded for a Farm.

C. H. Pfeiffer sold to John Engemann for investment the four-story brick flat at 406 East 123d Street, on a lot 17.6 by 99.11. In part payment the buyer gave a fifty-two-acre farm, with stock and crops, located in the tobacco-growing section at Ellington, near Hartford, Conn. Martin Taendler negotiated the trade.

Denies Reported Sale.

Harry Goodstein, President of the Belrose Realty Company, denied the report that a sale had been made of the six-story apartment on the northeast corner of Macomb's Place and 150th Street, near Eighth Avenue. No negotiations at present are pending, he said.

Bronx Sales.

S. Alvin Piza has sold for cash for a client of George Costar the block front of ten lots on the east side of Oneida Avenue, between 236th and 237th Streets, 200 by 125, and has exchanged the lots for the five-story new law apartment house on plot 50 by 100 feet, known as 730 Garden Street.

Kurz & Uren have sold to a cash purchaser for the Kovacs Construction Company 967 Sherman Avenue, a five-story new law apartment on lot 45 by 100. The same brokers recently sold a similar house at 963 Sherman Avenue.

Jay Mott, Inc., of Avenue A and 149th Street, has sold to the Arc Realty Company 424 and 426 Mott Avenue, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 50 by 139. The structure is located 100 feet north of 144th Street, and is one of two houses put up by the company at that point a couple of years ago.

In exchange the Arc Realty Company gives the plot of about six lots at the northwest corner of Vyse Avenue and 180th Street, being located two blocks south of the Park. The buyers plan to improve the site with two apartment structures.

$250,000 Lease in "Penn" Zone.

One of the largest recent leases closed in the Pennsylvania Station zone was reported yesterday by

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.

Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.

2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60

With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.

A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.

5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

250 West 104th St.

Between Broadway & West End Av.

New Fireproof Building.

Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.

5 Rooms & Bath, $1,050-$1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450

Apply on premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

'Phone 8380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

The Clifden

264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof.

7, 8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,400 TO $2,500.
Largest Rooms on the Drive.

Janus Court

S. W. Cor. 121st St. & Morningside Drive.

9-Story Fireproof Building.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-$1,200.

Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

Apply on premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

'Phone, 8380—Riverside.
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

2, 3, 4 ROOMS

Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

Unfurnished	LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.	Furnished
$50 to $75.		$60 to $90.

THE DEARBORN

350 West 55th St.,
One Block West of Broadway.
Superintendent on Premises, or
BING & BING,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

226 W. 70th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.

Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.

5 & 6 Rooms and Baths

Rents $1,300 and $1,350.

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.

With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.

Strictly Private House Block.

Just a Step to Subway & "L."

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

B'WAY AT 69TH ST.

Southeast Corner.

SPENCER ARMS

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.

Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.

RENTAL $900 to $1,500

Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

NEW BUILDING.

135 West 79th St.

Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.

Now Ready for Occupancy.

New Idea Small Apartments.

Completely equipped kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.

Rent $840 to $1,100.

Furnished $1,100 to $1,370

APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

120 West 86th Street

New Fireproof Apartment Building.

ONE APARTMENT LEFT

Eleventh floor, seven rooms and three baths; at attractive rental.

GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

3 Rooms, $50 to $75.

Suitable for Doctor.

New Building; Every Modern Equipment

329 WEST 57th ST.

JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents, 900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

TO SUBLET

2 ROOMS AND BATH

26 Central Park South,
Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $50

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HOTEL GREGORIAN,

55TH ST., BET BROADWAY AND 6TH AV.

A few handsome apartments, each with private bath, exceptional closets; all outside exposure.

Single apartments, $30 per month.

Parlor, bedroom, bath, $100 up per month.

Homelike, absolutely refined and very central

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

Renting Dept.—West Side Apartments for Rent—Tel., 7240 Col.

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Oregon, 162 West 54th St., corner 7th Ave.	A	3, 4, 5, 6	1	$900 to $1,800
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, near 69th St.	A	8	1	1,550
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	2 & 8	1	540 & 1,100
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
11 to 15 West 88th St., near Central Park West	C	8 & 9	1 & 2	900 to 1,300
Avonel, 172 West 79th St., near Broadway	B	8	1	1,200
57 West 84th St., northeast corner Columbus Ave.	C	6	1	45
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	900 & 1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.	B	7	1	1,200
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St.	B	4	1	480
Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway	B	6	1	600 & 660
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Few Choice Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4-5 & 6 Rooms, & bath; also extra maids' rooms.

Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.

Very Reasonable Rents.

THE OREGON

162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.

New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or

Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

"309 West 86th St."

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive

New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.

MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.

1 Room and Bath,
$35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.

2 Rooms and Bath,
$55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.

3 Rooms and Bath,
$85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.

Representative on premises or

SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

3 & 4 ROOMS

Furnished and Unfurnished.

Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.

Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
Completely Equipped Kitchens.

THE STANWOOD,

321 West 55th.

One block West of B'way.

Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

The OAKDALE

non-Housekeeping Apartments

36-38 W. 35th St.

NEAR FIFTH AVE.

Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.

RENTS $500 TO $1,000.

Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6360 Greeley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.

"The HUDSON"

NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.

Attractive fireproof, modern elevator apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th

Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE FORTRESS

Northwest Corner
169th & Ft. Washington Av.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT

Just completed; overlooking Hudson River and Riverside Drive; attractive rooms, with every modern improvement.

4-5-6 Rooms.

Moderate Rents.

Agent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.

New fireproof apartments. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke-proof fire towers. Private laundries.

3-Room Physician's Office $1,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,900
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,600-$3,000

119 West 71st St.

One 4-Room Apartment, 1 Bath

The HUDSON FULTON

S. E. Corner 136th St. & Broadway

Only One Apartment Left
All Outside Rooms. Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms.

40 West 65th St.

Ground floor business apartment, $50 per month.

The HAMPTONS

117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Aves.

Every room an outside room in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway, and Street Cars.

7 & 8 room suites. Very low rentals.

THE ASPINWALL

399, 403, 407, 411 AUDUBON AVENUE.

Block front, 185th to 186th St.
4 room suites, $28 to $34 per month
5 room suites, $36 to $41 per month

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

30 EAST 42D ST.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.

12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.

Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away

5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.

A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.

Telephone Audubon—5400.

Service and management under direct supervision of owner.

Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ONONDAGA

Riverside Drive & 152d St.

HIGHEST ALTITUDE—LOWEST RENTS.

6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $60 to $100.

Unusually large, sunlight and airy, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences. Comparison invited. An elegant (7 Room) corner apartment.

Sunderland and Norman

532-536 W. 156th St. adjoining B'way.

One block to Subway and Riverside Drive. New Buildings; parklike surroundings. Elevator service.

5 & 6 cheerful outside rooms.

ATTRACTIVE RENTALS, $45-$60.

TRINITY STUDIOS

B'WAY, COR. 153D ST.

550 West 153d St.

Ideally situated; large, outside, attractive rooms; river view from all. Excellent service. Absolutely unique. True economy. 2 Rooms with Kitchenette, $35 upward.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
3,787 Broadway, at 167th St.
or on premises.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—

S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.

—KENSINGTON COURT—

N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $600 to $1,000.

—AMBASSADOR—

S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,800.

—RENAULT COURT—

207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.
3,432 Broadway.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ST. REGIS COURT,

northwest corner 152d St., Broadway.

7 rooms, facing Broadway..... $65.00
5 large, light rooms..... 40.00

These prices for 2-year leases.
No Reasonable Offer Refused.
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

THE PLAZA,

795 St. Nicholas Ave., Corner 156th.

Elegant eight room corner apartment; modern improvements; all parquet floors; all night elevator service. Rent $720 year Sept.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MANHATTAN

LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.

HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments

Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court

310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
Eight large, light rooms and two baths.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,300 A YEAR.

Haven Hall

354 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
7, 8 rooms and 2 baths and extra shower.
Rents $60 to $80.

Convent Garden

APARTMENTS

6 High-Class Houses.
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths

RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall

520-522 West 183d St.,
corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, and 6 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

THE ENDYMION

353 WEST 117TH ST.

close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent on premises, or

Wilcox & Shelton, Mgrs.,
2,197 7th Av., at 125th St.

500 WEST 122ND ST.
Only One High-Class 7-Room Apartment Left.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505 FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

755 Park Avenue

Corner 72d Street.

New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.

9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rental $3,500 to $5,500.

Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av.—Tel., Murray Hill, 850

150 East 72d Street

Southeast Corner Lexington Av.

New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,800 to $2,650.

Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av.—Tel., Murray Hill, 6200

150 West 79th St.

One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of **9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600 per annum.**
Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.

1,211 Madison Avenue

N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,500 to $1,800

375 PARK Ave

Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets

CHOOSE your home in the most conveniently located apartment house in New York. Service, conveniences and equipment unequalled. Comfort, refinement and privacy assured. The last word in a city home. 9 to 10 rooms, 3 baths. Very attractive rentals. Also an Attractively FURNISHED Apartment, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.

Restaurant Voisin on premises now open.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE MONTANA REALTY CO
S. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT

410 PARK AVENUE

Corner 55th Street

New 12-Story Apartment House

12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS

Living Room, 21x32.6. Dining Room, 21x32.6.

RENTS $4,000 to $11,000

Booklet on Request.

Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner.
9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.

Moore & Wyckoff, Agents
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HAMILTON

One of the New and Finest Fireproof Apartments on Riverside Drive.

North Corner 114th St.

8 Rooms, Large Foyer, 3 Baths.

Corner. All Southern and Western Exposure.

6 Rooms, Large Foyer, 2 Baths.

Southern Exposure.

Immediate Occupancy.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West Seventy-Second St.,
Or Representative on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Trinity Court,

318 West 111th St.

High-class elevator apartments of 3, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

116 E. 63d St

New Fireproof Building.

8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths

Additional maids' rooms. Exceptional light.

Rents Very Moderate.

High-Class Elevator Apts.

Buckingham Palace
547-553 West 147th St.,

4-5-6-7-8

rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80

Blenheim Court
601 West 177th St.,

4—5—6

rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

2, 3 & 4 Rooms

Kitchens & Kitchenettes
Unfurnished, $42.50 to $72.50.
Furnished, $52.50 to $87.50.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Large, Light Rooms.

The Poinciana

434 West 120th St.,
Cor. Amsterdam Av.
Supt. on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.

One block from Subway station.
Modern Elevator Apartments.

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

RENTS $1,500 to $1,800

Parlors.....18x28
Dining Rooms.14x19
Bedrooms.....14x16

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

553 WEST 117TH ST.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator; steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Wanted, first-class mortgage money on improved Far Rockaway property; fine location. Address S. Gardner, 196 Franklin Av., Far Rockaway. Tel. 2385 Far Rockaway.

Applications for real estate loans desired; quick answers; principals; reasonable. R. M 365 Times Downtown.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five-story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Absolute sacrifice; 10-room stucco dwelling; 2 baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat; large plot, best part of town; owner must sell; make offer. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Corner plot, Pelhamwood, 58x100; cost $2,600; sacrifice $1,600. Frank A. Scranton, 6 Harrison St., New York.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont, Leo Bugg, 40 West 33d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow with shore front rights; everything up to date; 6 large rooms; big veranda; fronting bay; 45 minutes out; refined neighborhood; ideal home; willing to sell below value; only need $200 cash; balance $20 a month; possession at once. Address Reiss, Box 146 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOUSE; all improvements, including bath, gas, water heater, steam heat, wash tubs, open fire place, electric light, with fine dining room dome; beautiful water views; bathing and boating privileges; easy terms. S. Eichen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 19 East 34th St.

For sale at Garden City, choice lots at a great sacrifice; must sell quick. Box S 3 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Away up high for views,
Away down low for price.
This modern home in splendid taste
Should bring together, in great haste,
The man who buys
With the man who sells.
Note.—This attractive home, garage, and 3 acres of ground for sale at price and terms RIGHT.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Sq., White Plains, N. Y. Phone 413.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Write to
SMITH-SINGER CO.,
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,
for full information regarding attractive modern and up-to-date dwellings and bungalows of all sizes; large grounds; $4,500 to $6,000.

Am forced to sell new 7 room home, Rutherford; all improvements, nicely decorated, shades, large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

For Rent.—House in Montclair, ten minutes from railroad station; half block from trolley; ten rooms; steam heat and electric light; rent $40. Apply 354 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark.

Monmouth County 125-acre farm; beautiful location; commodious buildings, with 100 acres tile-drained land of rare productiveness; $120 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Westfield and Fanwood, N. J.—Semi-bungalows and vacant plots; low prices, easy terms; photographs free. H. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Montclair; opportunity of a lifetime. New modern house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment. Will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdock, opp. Lackawanna Station.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Five seashore cottages, near New London; great bargains; description mailed. Cruttenden, Crescent Beach, Conn.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Florida.—Furnished house; 10-acres; orange belt; $1,300; easy terms. 590 East 170th.

Wanted.

Small cottage or bungalow; improvements; acreage; must be reasonable; particulars. M 127 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 5,000 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Lofts, fireproof, 22 cents square foot; with rail and water connection, 25 cents. Galbreath, 319 West 95th St.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light; fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

For Rent.—Small or large light office; lawyer's suite or disconnected; facilities if desired. Room 1, ninth floor, 63 Wall St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

A private office to sublet, $25 per month. Bockelman, 30 Church St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Public stenographic location desired; hotel or office building. M 78 Times.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—THE EASTERN STEEL COMPANY vs. GODAIR-WIMMER BUILDING COMPANY et al., in Equity. 10-46.

By virtue of an order entered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of October, 1914, the undersigned receiver in the above-entitled action will offer for sale and will sell at public auction at Room 601, in the Heidelberg Building, at 1,465 Broadway, at the corner of 42d Street and Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1914, at the hour of eleven thirty (11:30) in the forenoon, the following property, namely:

2,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Godair-Wimmer Building Company at the face amount of $100.00 each share, the same being the entire Capital Stock of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company; also $200,000.00 face amount of the 5% Mortgage Bonds of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company, due on the 1st day of June, 1917, the same being the entire issue of the bonds of the said company.

The said Godair-Wimmer Building Company has been adjudged in the above-entitled action to be the holder of the lease of that certain real estate located at the junction of 7th Avenue, 42d Street, and Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, said real estate comprising a frontage of 96 feet 2½ inches on 42d Street, 49 feet 4½ inches on 7th Avenue, and 51 feet 8 inches on Broadway, together with the building thereon situated, known as the Heidelberg Tower Building; the said leasehold being for a term of 21 years from the 1st day of May, 1900, with privileges as to three (3) renewals of 21 years each.

TERMS OF SALE: Each bidder will be required to deposit with the undersigned receiver a certified check for $5,000.00 or other satisfactory security as evidence of the good faith of his bid and as a guaranty that if the property is struck off to him he will complete the purchase.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: The purchaser must pay the balance of the purchase price, after confirmation of sale by the court, on November 4, 1914, at the office of the undersigned, during banking hours on that day.

Full particulars regarding the said stock, bonds, and the leasehold and plans and particulars of the building thereon, hereinbefore referred to, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned receiver, at any time prior to the date of the sale.

Said sale will be made subject to the confirmation and approval of the court.

Dated: This 15th day of October, 1914.

KENNETH McEWEN,
Receiver in the Above-Entitled Action.
Address: 30 Broad Street, New York City.

By order of the United States District Court for the Southern District, Court for sale of the above-described property has been adjourned to October 29, 1914, at 11:30 A. M., at Room 601 in the Heidelberg Building, 1,465 Broadway, New York City.

Dated, October 26, 1914.

KENNETH McEWEN,
Receiver in the Above-Entitled Action.
Address: 30 Broad Street, New York City.

THE ANNALIST, high-grade financial and commercial newspaper. Best authority on business progress throughout the world. Every Monday. 10c. by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—A.—THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants.
'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. On premises. 'Phone 9020—Columbus.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $36, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on leases.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, 305-307 W. 98th St., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished three and five room apartment, $75 to $100 monthly; bath, electric light, laundry, and maid service included; all-night elevator and telephone; immediate possession; restaurant in building.

A pleasant apartment, overlooking Central Park at 82d St., seven rooms and bath; every room sunny; elevator; to sublet, furnished; references required; rent, $123. H. T. Weeks, 225 Central Park West.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

121st, 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful duplex studio apartments; four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Nos. 120-128, Northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartments; 8 and 11 rooms, three baths; also unfurnished. Stewart.—See Supt.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements; will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Physician, single, wishes to share his 7-room apartment with man and wife. Park West. X 370 Times Annex.

74th St., 161 West—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Women Bachelor Apartments.—Private club; breakfast in room; dinner privilege. W 140 Times.

Very desirable 4-room apartment; $20 month. Apt. 51, 900 West 113th St.

51st, 12 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; business people.

Five rooms, all outside; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 43, 508 West 120th St.

119th, 420 West.—5 outside rooms; very desirable. Apartment 42. Blake.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms, bath, furnished, $45 month upward.
Three rooms, bath, furnished, $60 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 3 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt., or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

103 East 15th, (Subway, overlooking Union Sq.)—Parlor suite, outside rooms; elevators, steam, and telephone; piano; $13. Apt. 71.

To sublet from Nov. 1 in THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., a beautifully furnished apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and 2 baths; can be divided.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Furnished apartment of 3 or 4 rooms and kitchenette below 72d St. for a year or longer; kindly state particulars; highest references given. M 118 Times.

Mother and daughter want furnished apartment for Winter or during owner's absence; best care and nominal rent; best references. M. J. W., 126 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Marken, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $28 to $48. Owner on premises.

MUST SUBLET four room apartment; exceptionally high-class; new-service immediate. Very large rooms. Well planned. Exceptionally low price if rented at once. 543 West 179th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.

8th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St. or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

THE "BOLTON."
Amsterdam Av., 176-177 Sts., (overlooking park); high-class 3, 4, 5 room elevator apartments, $20-$35; new owners; personal management.

At lowest rent, concessions, elevator, 4-6-8 room apartments; $32-$45 up; electricity. Telephone 2030 Audubon. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.)

183d St., 554 West.—Five light rooms; all improvements; rent $32; private house; suitable for couple looking for privacy; near Subway.

157TH, 614 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments, four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

Claremont Av., 140.—Five-room apartment; all light rooms; large closets; $50 per month. See Superintendent.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 3F.

39th, 52 West.—Entire 2d floor, two large rooms, unfurnished or furnished; electric light, telephone extension; excellent service.

A seven-room apartment; all improvements; 2 baths. 600 West 161st St. Apt. 5C.

"Haddon Hall." 596 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

Wellsmore, s. s. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 5, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $2,000.

East Side.

57th, 47 East, 348 Madison Av. (45th.)—Two rooms, baths; redecorated; parlor floor; business; private; finest neighborhood.

59th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath, elevator; $35.

Fred T. Barry Co., agents, 340 Madison Av.

92d, 74 East.—Four light rooms, all improvements; top floor; private house; one or two adults; $30-$40, including electricity.

48 EAST 80TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Large, sunny floor, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th, off 5th Av. Reasonable rent.

Madison Av., 1,761-1,765, (cor. of 116th St.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$25.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $32.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

124th St., 104 East.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; $20-$23.

Bronx.

1,911 Anthony Av., (cor. Tremont.)—Three and six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $20 to $37.

New Jersey.

For Rent at Westwood, N. J.—Two apartments; 6 and 7 rooms, bath; improvements; moderate rentals; separate entrances; porches and steam heating equipments; large garden plots. B. F. Sloat, 313 Broadway, New York.

Apartment, five rooms, bath, improvements; heat; restricted; reasonable. Hill, Ridgefield, N. J.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

PERSONS in Bronxville or Mount Vernon desiring clean, comfortable rooms, good table, pleasant surroundings, reasonable rate, apply X 354 Times Annex.

New Jersey.

East Orange—The Buckingham, Prospect St., 17, small family hotel; rooms single or en suite; steam heat. Phone 2461 Orange.

Convalescents, rest cases, ideal conditions; near New York; moderate rates; booklet sent on request. Dr. T. Ellis, Matuchen, N. J.

Connecticut.

INVALIDS looking for a quiet, restful place, 700 feet altitude, address E. H. Potts, Ridgefield, Conn.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.

Moving, packing and shipping; automobile vans for long-dist

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

6TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 42 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; meals; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 146 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

86TH, 148 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

92D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

69TH (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large room, excellent table; private family; moderate. Gross.

MADISON AV., 105.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

26TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone, billiard room.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room with private bath; improvements; excellent table; references; refined surroundings; one single room.

WEST 38TH ST., NO. 45.
Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 126 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; good table and excellent service; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity; references. Tel. Col. 8884.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $14; single, $8. Southerners.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; also single room; board optional.

TIST ST., 125 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE, 50C.
Served every evening 6-8. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms; steam heat, electric light; table board; reasonable.

71ST ST., 42 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; reasonable.

72D, 263 and 265 WEST.—New furnishings, decorations; sunny double room; private bath; superior table; attractive surroundings; dancing; single rooms.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable 2d floor double room, sunny, basement room; dressing room, toilet.

72D ST., (between Broadway and West End.)—Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

72D, 308 WEST.—Desirable suite of rooms; private bath; sunny exposure; breakfast.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and subway express; references; table board.

73D, 181 WEST.—Two minutes Subway, "L," express; double, single rooms; American family.

73D ST., 269 WEST.—First-class table board; rooms newly furnished throughout.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, bath adjoining; table guests; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select home offers double, single, sunny front-room suite of two, three rooms; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets, draperies to match; superior French cuisine; electricity, phone.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; excellent board; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 123 WEST.—Unusual and attractive locations, with large parlors, dens and lounges; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 100-106-110 WEST, THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.—Home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath room floor; also small; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST, GRAYCOURT.—Now open for transient and permanent residence; references required. Write for booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; references.

82D, 66 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS; good, substantial home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one medium-sized room; references.

86TH, 313 WEST.—Very attractive, newly decorated; large rooms for refined people; every convenience; excellent home cooking; table guests entertained; references.

86TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 29 and 31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining; table guests.

96TH ST., 109 WEST, (Riverside, 69.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; new, desirable.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; exceptional table; telephone, electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated; large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; board optional; very reasonable. TC.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Large front room; baths every floor; superior table; references.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two large rooms, single or en suite; with private bath.

102D, 248 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, with; without private bath; excellent table; reasonable.

104TH ST., 245 WEST.—Sunny room; good table; homelike surroundings; private; gentlemen. Janzen.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

116TH ST., 231 WEST.—Clean, light room; German table; reasonable; hour "L." Hauweide.

121ST ST., 139 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent accommodations; moderate terms.

129TH, 508 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for one or two in private family. Apt. 4S.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; established 16 years; excellent cooking; reasonable.

146TH, 615 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; Southern exposure; running water; good meals; telephone.

145TH ST., 622 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

149TH, 556 WEST, (Audubon Av.)—Newly fitted residence; beautiful, large room; $12; single, $8; including good board; smaller room $5. Telephone 9759 Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—Single outside room; southern exposure; every modern convenience; refined surroundings; table guests.

COUPLE, FAMILY, desiring comfortable home within city limits; avoiding noisy, congested sections; 10c. to Communipaw, Grand Central Subway; exceptional surroundings; homelike. Reasonable. X 362 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (corner 87th St.)—Beautifully situated and exclusive home for refined people; modern improvements; elevator and garage; few desirable rooms left; references exchanged. Mrs. Stein. Schuyler 5488.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 555 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Long Island.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.—Two rooms and bath, hot water, meals optional. Tel. Forest Hills 6424.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG foreign gentleman wants furnished room, with meals; preference sole lodger. Write, giving details and price, M 100 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 211 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, $10; small, $4; electricity, telephone. Benson.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Nice room, second floor; running water; dressing room; $4.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Front room; running water, bath; suitable two; gentlemen preferred.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel life, refined home; light, comfortable room; private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

45D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

44TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large, attractive room; every convenience; in private house.

47TH ST., 151 EAST.—Choice of two large, well furnished rooms; private house.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; kitchenette; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

53D, 58 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; bath; electricity; telephone; private house; gentlemen.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Excellent large, airy rooms with southern exposure.

59TH, 129 EAST.—42 week; steam heat, bath; quite respectable; gentleman. Stevens.

72D, 178 EAST.—Elegant heated front parlor; hot water; bath; private; $4.50.

90TH ST., 74 EAST.—To rent, for refined business people, elegantly furnished room; strictly private residence.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 596, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 853, near 64th.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; also hall room; with or without board; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 625.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; improvements; telephone; near 54th St.

MADISON AV., 27.—Double room; good heat; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath, southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

13TH, 104 WEST, (west of 6th Av.)—Large and small; near bath; references.

21ST, 234 WEST.—Two business women; sunny living room and bedroom; modern elevator apartment; kitchen privilege; references. Rand.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $40 per month; same price for one or two persons.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Normandie.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam; telephone; excellent house.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large elegantly furnished rooms; steam; all conveniences; select.

52D ST., 432 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front rooms; hot, cold water; private house; telephone.

58D, 53 WEST.—Room, hot, cold water, bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

63D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

65TH, 101 WEST.—Large bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

66TH ST., 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; telephone. Collins.

65TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

65TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, comfortable, well-heated rooms; quiet house; telephone.

66TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen.

66TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome room with alcove; select location; all conveniences; telephone.

67TH ST., 34 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor; running water; other rooms; private bath; telephone.

66TH, 5 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; heated; telephone; one flight; gentleman; $6. Beeson.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent large room, private lavatory, to gentleman. Jackson. Columbus 7015.

66TH ST AND BROADWAY.—Tastefully furnished large, sunny corner rooms in small elevator apartment. Phone 868 Columbus. Apartment 12E.

80 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, beautiful, comfortable, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; phone; reference.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; references.

71ST ST., 157 WEST.—Large, sunny room. One or two gentlemen private house; references.

71ST ST., 99 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; new apartment; home comforts. Col. 8475.

71ST, 282 WEST, (corner West End.)—Large, small; running water; electricity; telephone.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

73D, WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen; references exchanged. S 67 Times.

73D, 140 WEST.—Magnificent large and small rooms, well furnished; all conveniences.

73D, 178 WEST.—Large and single rooms; every convenience; references; excellent board.

73D, 190 WEST.—Large front room, washroom; large closet; gentlemen only.

73D ST., 137 WEST.—Large, sunny; one or two gentlemen; private house; references, if desired; telephone.

74D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms next bath; all conveniences; private home.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; also medium-sized room; running water.

76TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Elegant double, single, skylight rooms; gentlemen, office physician, dentist.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Excellent single, double; private bath; every convenience. 10009 Schuyler.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms; homelike, with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large room with private bath; electric light; reference.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms, all conveniences; privilege light housekeeping.

78TH, 113 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. E. Haight.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; block Subway; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, southern exposure; running water; Subway; excellent location.

79TH, 228 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; electric light; Subway; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; every convenience; references.

80TH, 150 WEST.—Charming room; every conveniences; elevator; Subway; telephone; references. Brower.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; suitable musical studio; $50 monthly; private house.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny rooms, back parlor; private bath.

82D, 206 WEST.—Room with private family; telephone; no other roomers; third bell.

82D, 138 WEST.—Well-furnished suite, or single; private house; telephone; elevator.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room for two; electric light, bath; reasonable.

83D ST., 40 WEST.
Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Desirable, cheerful, large rooms; steam heat; running water; $5.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity, furnished, delightful, large, outside, sunny rooms, single or en suite, for business people; modern apartment; piano; breakfast optional. Phone Schuyler 6378.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms, $4, $5; elevator apt. Curtis.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

88TH ST., 107 WEST.—With a private family, parlor suite, suitable for two; independent entrance; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

88TH ST., WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7018.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room, private family; $5; references. Masten.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 5258 River.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small front room, conveniences, housekeeping; $2.50, $3.50; telephone.

96TH, 151 WEST.—Entire second floor, private bath; two double rooms; electricity.

96TH, 319 WEST., (near Riverside.)—Front room; all improvements; $7. Apartment 52.

96TH, 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, CONVENIENCES, $4 WEEKLY; SUBWAY; GENTLEMAN.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 230 WEST.—Single and double rooms, facing Broadway; newly furnished; running water; board optional; elevator apartment. 6A.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4. McNamara.

101ST, 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

102D ST., WEST, (between Broadway, West End.)—Large, light, heated room; no other roomers; telephone. Telephone 6134 Riverside. Apartment 4 E.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small room; private house; attractive neighborhood; near Subway; gentleman.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

106TH, 948 WEST, (Cor. B'way.)—Sunny front room; elevator; private family; gentleman. Phillips.

109TH ST., 229 WEST.—Will rent to refined lady, sunny front room; modern elevator apartment; call afternoons. Apt. 22.

111TH ST., 606 West.—Large, attractive room; exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6269 Morningside.

112TH, 539 WEST.—Two outside rooms, adjoining bath; family two; no other roomers; modern, new; very reasonable. Potter.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well-furnished single; electricity; steam heat. 3583 Morningside. Clark.

112TH ST., 639 WEST.—Outside room, $5; private family; modern, new. Apt. 6S.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water, steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

116TH, 620 WEST, Apt. 3.—One or two attractive rooms; southwestern exposure.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, medium sunny rooms, overlooking park; restaurant; rooms, $4, $7. Inquire Apt. 5, parm-d and age. Y 228 Times Annex.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SUITE; southern exposure; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive, outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 61.

118TH, 370 WEST.—Morningside Av.; attractive rooms; business people; kitchen privilege. Bell.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small light, airy rooms; all improvements; reasonable.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting rooms and bedroom. Inquire 420 W. 118th. Cooke.

119TH ST., 450 WEST. (Opposite Columbia.)—Large room facing college green, or suite of two outside rooms in elevator apartment with private family; excellent dining room in building. Apartment 37.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front, double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large front room; improvements; shower; newly furnished. Apartment 53.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Large sunny room; business woman or couple; permanent. Apt. 56.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites.) Sherman.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private; telephone; breakfast optional.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Large room; elevator apartment; every convenience; cor. Broadway. Richardson.

137TH ST., 613 WEST.—Share three rooms, elegantly furnished, linen, washing; $10. Earle.

140TH, 463 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7985 Audubon.

141ST, 158 WEST.—Neatly furnished, clean room; modern conveniences; call evenings. Steiner.

161ST ST. AND BROADWAY, (5,657 Broadway.)—Handsome, large, bright, outside room; three windows; next to luxurious bath; new, modern elevator apartment; maid optional; moderate. Tel. Audubon 8110. Apartment 2B.

182D, 562 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; all conveniences; phone; breakfast; select, private house.

190TH ST., 700 WEST.—Subway, large, small furnished room; electricity, telephone; suitable for gentleman or couple; moderate. Beck.

184TH, 601 WEST.—Single outside room. Wright.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 302 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $6 weekly; rooms for two, $7 to $8.50 weekly each.

BRIGHT, sunny room with running water on West End Av., near 70th Subway. S 46 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,060, (Corner 70th.)—Couple having handsome apartment, 10th floor, would sublet beautiful room; opposite bath. Rayling, Columbus 6314.

BROADWAY, (corner 96th.)—Wollaston; very large front room, beautifully furnished. Apartment 8D.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 583.—Large room, near bath, two persons; private family.

LENOX AV., 23.—Nicely furnished elevator apartment; all improvements; Subway. Apartment 10.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—5 newly furnished rooms; nurse or business woman preferred. Call or phone after 4 P. M., Apartment 22. Tel. 1100 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; in private family, running water, shower bath. Phone 4570 Audubon. Apartment 6B.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 86th St.)—Comfortably furnished room; running hot and cold water, electric light; large mirrored closets; next to bath. Private, L 266 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (157th.)—New, handsomely furnished outside rooms, facing Hudson, Palisades, single or en suite; southwestern exposure. Thornton.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (8F.)—Attractive, large front room; small room with bath; breakfast optional. Phone 7028 Mor.; Subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136th.)—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WEST END AV., 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; 91st Subway; references.

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV., 2,774, (Bedford Park.)—Large, cheerful front room with congenial family; private house; select neighborhood.

Out of the City.

GREENWAY TERRACES, 29, Forest Hills.—Large, sunny room; private family; breakfasts optional.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

40th, 68 West.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; high-class, private house; bachelor; references required.

42D, (338 Madison Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; also suite; furnished, unfurnished.

56th, 59 West.—Floor, suitable for dentist, decorator, or private business; decorations to suit.

76th, 32 East.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

Large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 330 Madison Av.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE, neat, young business woman, (Christian,) wants light, airy room, with kitchen privileges, between 59th and 125th Sts.; no objection to east side; preferable with elderly lady; must be first-class in every respect and reasonable; best of references given and required. Address M., 849 Amsterdam Av.

TWO LADIES; room, kitchenette, or privileges; $4; below 100th west. Melrose 962.

Unfurnished.

Two rooms, with bath and kitchenette, $20-$25; improvements; west side. M 46 Times.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

COOK.—White girl, sleep out, family two; good plain cook; 10 to 12. Maguire, 52 West 105th St.

MILLINERS.—Wanted, experienced milliners. Bradford, 2,743 Broadway.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR wanted on special work; refined and neat in appearance; $10 per week; between 25 and 30 years of age. M 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, by building company, accustomed to billing and filing; permanent position; salary $12 week. State experience. M 125 Times.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Wanted, two live advertising solicitors who have handled high-class specialty propositions; the work requires men who are acquainted with the class of advertisers using space in Vogue and Harper's Bazar; strictly commission proposition. Apply Bailey Scott Co., Inc., 305-306 5th Av., N. Y.

ADVERTISING MAN, with trade paper experience, wanted by jobbing and manufacturing field; commission basis; opportunity for energetic salesman. X 849 Times.

BOY.—Importer and manufacturer desires bright, willing boy, high school graduate, 16 years old, to be generally useful; one who looks for a future; must be neat and live with parents. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, previous experience, if any. M 128 Times.

BUTLER.—Wanted, second butler; wages, $45; must have experience and first-class American references; single man; answer, giving nationality, age, and how tall; excellent place for right man. Secretary, Box 34, P. O. Station O.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife as caretakers for gentleman's country house; woman must be good cook and man capable of acting as butler. Write, giving full references. Box Y 220 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Second chauffeur wanted for private country place at Greenwich, Conn.; state age, nationality, experience, references, and wages required. M 117 Times.

CLERICAL, executive, sales, technical openings; call or write. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

HEAD WAITER.—Experienced European for Atlantic City. Call Navarre Hotel, 9 to 12 A. M., Tuesday only. Mack Lats.

OFFICE MAN.—Wanted, thoroughly experienced office man residing in Brooklyn. Answer, giving fully experience references, salary earned, and age. Y 228 Times Annex.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—Wanted, by out-of-town printing and publishing house, man who can get business in metropolitan district; commission basis only. Address today, M 129 Times.

PROOFREADER.—WANTED, A PROOFREADER FOR LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE IN ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT; ONE WHO IS EXPERIENCED PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY FOR RIGHT MAN. BOX M 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—High-class salesmen to represent manufacturing company, Greater New York and New Jersey; automobile specialty; commission; references required. M 67 Times.

SALESMAN acquainted with fancy grocery trade particulars; salary and commission. M 116 Times.

SILKS
ASSISTANT BUYER.
A prominent New York department store requires the services of an assistant buyer for their silk department; one who is accustomed to the finer grades of merchandise; an exceptional opportunity is presented to the exceptional man who possesses the requisite experience and ability to successfully fill the position; applications confidential; no inquiries made without consent of applicant; give full details of former connections and expectations as to salary. Box M 124 Times.

ASSISTANT LINEN BUYER
wanted; must have knowledge of all grades of linens and have had retail experience; position in New York City; permanent and lucrative to right man; answer, giving full details; no inquiries made until understood with applicant. Box M 124 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Men of good address to solicit wealthy clientele on a proposition of exceptional merit; men who are conversant with fire and burglary insurance conditions preferred; liberal commission basis. Call 95 Nassau St. Room 1,018.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO. mobile School. Owner courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school. Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

MEN.—Earn while learning mechanical dentistry; growing demand everywhere for mechanical dentists; pleasant, steady, high-paying occupation; taught practically and thoroughly in three to six months; mornings, afternoons or evenings; most approved method; individual instruction; easy payments; every graduate placed; graduation certificates RECOGNIZED UNIVERSALLY; indisputably the greatest and most reputable school of mechanical dentistry.
NEW DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 W. 45th St.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentist of today; positions secured. $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now upon the road to success. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 460 4th Av., near 32d St. The first and only school recognized by the Dental Profession. Estab. 1892.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay. Write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGH-CLASS AGENTS and specialty salesmen for motion picture camera, retailing $50; takes motion pictures and with projecting attachment shows them at home; uses Eastman motion picture film; everybody will want one; big profits; exclusive territory to capable men. Motion Picture Camera Company, 5 West 14th, New York.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail-order business of your own; we help you start for a snare in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, FINANCIAL SECRETARY.—Well educated, over 12 years' experience important and confidential work; modern efficiency methods. L 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of typewriting, stenography; competent and reliable; 3 years' experience. Miss Steiner, 827 Beekman Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, expert, financial statements, controlling accounts, trial balance; $10-$12. E. R., 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, expert, financial statements, controlling accounts, trial balance; $10-$12. E. R. 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Eleven years' experience; capable taking entire charge office. L 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; trial balances, controlling accounts; modern methods; $10-$12. F. 81 Times.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Position wanted as chambermaid and seamstress; personal references. M 119 Times.

COOK.—Lady would like to place cook who has lived with her for five years. She can be seen at her present employer's. Ask for Anna Cooney, 515 West 94th St.

COLORED GIRL wishes position mornings; reference. Williams, care of Swan, 6 West 60th St.

COMPANION, &c.—A woman speaking English, French, German desires position companion, managing housekeeper, mother's assistant; piano; select references. L 109 Times.

DRESSMAKER wishes customers, home, out; rates reduced; show work; street or evening dress; references. West, 304 West 114th.

GOVERNESS.—German; graduate teacher, American school branches; French, (Paris;) Froebel, Montessori methods; physical care. M 130 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French, instruct, and take charge of children daily from 2-5; exceptionally reasonable. Phillips, 248 West 106th.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Widow, (32,) with schoolgirl 12 years; housekeeper, excellent cook; efficient in every detail; personal reference; moderate wages. Box 65, 2,121 3d Av.

KINDERGARTNER.—Experienced; also dancing, music; best references; private instruction; daily. M 121 Times.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—Would like to have a few permanent private families to keep ladies' wardrobe in perfect order, do all kinds of fine sewing, alterations, renovating, &c.; also expert shopper by day or week; by refined, experienced, and highly recommended ladies' maid. A. S., 689 Lexington Av. Tel. Plaza 3,610.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent girl; wages $30-$35; excellent reference. Smith, 405 W. 56.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

MASSEUSE.—Battle Creek graduate wishes patients; ladies' residences. Howard, 101 W. 63d St.

NURSE, &c.—Smart young lady, knowledge nursing, care one child, or ladies' companion; highest references. Edwards, 112 East 54th St.

NURSE.—Lady highly recommends German nurse; care of one child and sewing. Can be seen at employer's home, 635 West 115th St. Phone 7302 Morning.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, kindergarten training; children over 3; good sewer; generally useful; best references. Refined, M 233 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Graduate; institution or care of chronic invalid; housekeeper. R. N., 849 West 146th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes to place an excellent colored seamstress by day or week; will also assist with children. Telephone Riverside 2579. Apartment 5B, 281 West 96th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER wants position in an executive capacity; will furnish excellent references. Experience, M 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21,) knowledge bookkeeping; conscientious, willing, ambitious worker; high school education; three years' experience; understands to operate typewriter thoroughly; salary reasonable; Christian. L 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; number years' experience; engineering, commercial; good English education; highest indorsement faithfulness; efficiency. Cameron, L 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; highly educated; thoroughly experienced; age 24; unquestionable references; $10; trial appreciated. M 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; experienced; high school graduate; neat appearance; references; $8, with chance for advancement. M 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright beginner desires position; moderate salary. Frances Harris, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; commercial, brokerage; high school education; familiar office details; switchboard; A1 references; $15. M 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bill clerk; three years' excellent experience; intelligent, capable, American; no agency; $8-$10. L 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Few months' experience; competent, bright American girl; excellent school record; no agency; $6. M 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Mechanical publishing experience; neat dresser; age 27; 7 years one concern; $15; highest credentials. M 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — One year's experience; possesses initiative; 2 years' high school training; (18;) salary $8; neat; M 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; business school graduate; salary no object if chance for advancement. M 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Cultured, capable; 2½ years' real estate brokerage experience; age 20; high school graduate; $8. M 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; Hebrew; age 17; experienced; high school graduate; moderate salary. Miss Wald, 501 Marcy Av., B'klyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 511 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; rapid typist; Oliver, Underwood machine, K. K., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy; charge correspondence; good grammarian, speller; accurate transcriber; $10-$12. N 309 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; four years' experience; good references. Secretary, M 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employer desires position for his efficient stenographer immediately. Telephone Farragut 9870.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; conscientious, rapid, accurate; references; $12. L 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAP

WHITMAN ATTACKS STATE APPOINTEES

Reads Long List of Tammany Men in Controller's Office at Albany.

CHEERED BY BIG CROWD

Mr. Choate Suggests Reform in Adopting Constitutional Amendments at Meeting in Durland's.

The argument that Tammany would attempt to control the State Constitutional Convention for the purpose of tampering with the constitutional safeguards about the election law and of enacting other vicious legislation that the State Constitution now prevents, was made last night by speakers at the Constitutional Convention meeting under the auspices of the Republican Club at Durland's Riding Academy.

The speakers divided their attention between the campaign for Governor and the question of the Constitutional Convention. District Attorney Whitman, the first speaker, received a great demonstration from the crowd of 2,500 people who had gathered when the meeting began. He worked up the greatest enthusiasm of the night when he read a long list of appointments to important offices by Gov. Glynn and other State officials of men who had been convicted of crime, removed from office, disbarred or otherwise disgraced.

Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the meeting, introduced each speaker and made no opening address. He read a letter written by Joseph H. Choate at his home at Naumkeag, Stockbridge, Mass. Mr. Choate began by mentioning the distinguished records of the Republican candidates for Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention. He continued:

The Democratic Party in control of the Legislature has chosen what seems to me an unfortunate time for holding a Constitutional Convention, because the air is full of crazy schemes for the introduction of new and revolutionary features into the fundamental law of the State, which are sure to be ventilated and pressed in the convention.

But the effect of the present horrible war in Europe upon the state of affairs in our own country and State must be to make the people hesitate, and refuse to adopt any very startling or incendiary innovations, such as the popular initiative, the compulsory referendum, and the recall of judges and judicial decisions, which are so wisely treated in the platform adopted at the recent Republican Convention of the State.

Suggestion as to Amendments.

There is one subject, not mentioned in the platform of either party, that I personally am very desirous that the coming convention should consider, and that is what means can be adopted by it to prevent the addition of future amendments to the Constitution by the vote of the majority of a handful of voters. Under the provisions of the existing Constitution in respect to amendments, it has repeatedly happened, I believe, that amendments on important subjects have been adopted by obtaining the affirmative votes of a few thousand voters, who cared or knew enough about the subject to vote at all upon the question. The majority of those who vote, however few, decides the matter. This evil practice certainly ought not to be continued.

It would probably be too much to expect that anything like all the voters of the State will ever vote upon a constitutional amendment submitted to them by the Legislature, but there may well be some limit imposed, as, for instance, requiring a majority of a majority of all the legal voters, which would insure the defeat of any amendment that did not receive the affirmative votes of one more than 25 per cent. of the legal voters of the State.

Whitman Attacks Byrnes.

District Attorney Whitman said in part:

Let us consider Thomas Byrnes. Byrnes is the head of the great Tax Commission of New York State. He is the Chairman. He is the whole thing. Now I want to tell you what Mr. Byrnes is, and his record was before the Governor of the State of New York when this appointment was made, and I challenge the Governor to deny this statement. Byrnes was an appraiser in the Controller's office in this city. You remember the Kissena Park scandal a little while ago. Byrnes was responsible as the appraiser for appraising certain pieces of property. There was some scandal about it and Mr. McClellan, then Mayor of New York, directed the Commissioner of Accounts, John Purroy Mitchel, to investigate the conduct of Mr. Byrnes. This is what he reported:

"I find that Byrnes displayed great activity in urging the purchase of the property by Mr. Ahearn, and could, by equal diligence, have bought the property for $2,750 an acre"—I am skipping some of the report—"instead of the payment of $4,746 an acre. That the circumstances outlined above indicate that due to his negligence the city was overcharged in this parcel $44,000."

That is all. And Mr. Byrnes was removed. He was not good enough, in the opinion of the Mayor of the city, to hold a little insignificant subordinate position in the Department of Finance in New York. But in the opinion of the Governor of the State of New York he is good enough to head the great Tax Commission of the entire State.

Hammerp Horgan Again.

What do you think of a Governor who will take a man besmirched by his own conduct, driven from office in this city, and place him at the head of the great Department of Finance?

Not a great while ago one Matthew T. Horgan—some of you know Horgan—was a friend of Sulzer. He went to Albany with Sulzer. He betrayed his friend. No, I am not going to discuss whether Horgan was better than Sulzer or Sulzer better than Horgan.

Now, after Horgan had testified against Sulzer, for whom he had previously testified so much love and affection, he was elevated to office, and he holds that office today. He has a criminal record—a record which was in possession of the appointing power when he was appointed, and has been ever since. I am not trying to hurt Horgan. I could not injure Horgan. It would be impossible to libel Horgan. He has been convicted of wife-beating four times. He has been convicted of an impropriety as a notary public in falsely witnessing a public document once. He was removed from the Controller's office of this city for altering public records. I was not District Attorney at that time or it would have stopped there.

This man, convicted five times and removed from office, is made Deputy Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York. He is now charged with the important duty of liquidating the funds of the wrecked and ruined Union Bank, and if the depositors ever get anything I will be very much surprised.

Disbarred Lawyer With Sohmer.

Mr. Whitman mentioned last night for the first time the name of Julius S. Rosenthal during his attack on a long list of appointees of Controller Sohmer. He said:

"The legal examiner and investigator in the Controller's office is Julius S. Rosenthal. I know him. I have had to deal with him in the past. Julius Rosenthal was disbarred in New York. He was not fit, in the opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to be a member of the bar. His right to practice law was taken away from him on account of conduct unbecoming and unbefitting a gentleman. He is not even good enough to be a lawyer in the humblest court of New York. But he is good enough to be the examiner in a great department of this State. What do you think of it?

"I know there is an element of the ridiculous and the absurd about this. It seems incredible, but it is, in fact, serious, terribly serious, when this State picks out such men for important places. Isn't it time that we discuss something besides a Workmen's Compensation act?"

Ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said twenty-two men had been convicted of ballot frauds committed for the purpose of making sure that the Constitutional Convention would be held and argued that Tammany wanted to amend the Constitution so a to make it possible to enact ballot laws which would make frauds easy. He was followed by William D. Guthrie.

Guthrie Attacks Seabury.

William D. Guthrie, who made a bitter attack on James W. Gerard at the Republican Club's reception to the candidates right after the primaries, repeated much of what he had said before about Mr. Gerard's appointments of receivers and his activities as Chairman of Tammany Hall's Campaign Committee. He also attacked Gov. Glynn for a letter sent throughout the State to farmers and signed by the Governor inclosing literature about the land bank. Mr. Guthrie said:

This circular contains a number of grossly misleading and deceptive statements. So much is this so that I venture to assert that if some of these statements were being used by any one of the many wildcat financial concerns that seek to delude and defraud the farmer and get his money instead of his vote, the United States Post Office Department would issue a "fraud order" prohibiting the use of the mails for such deception, and the Department of Justice would lay the matter before a Grand Jury.

The pretended saving to the farmer of $24,000,000 in ten years, as stated by Gov. Glynn, and the concrete case which I have quoted from his so-called literature need only be examined to be exploded. There is nothing in the statute which in any way works or could possibly work any such miracle. The Governor's concrete case means no more than that, if a borrower pays his indebtedness in installments, he will gradually reduce the principal of his debt and correspondingly reduce the amount of interest he has to pay.

Mr. Guthrie alluded to the Campaign Committee of Lawyers organised to support the candidacy of Justice Samuel Seabury for the Court of Appeals, and made public for the first time that it was he, Mr. Guthrie, who had written the attack on Justice Seabury circulated by the Republican State Committee. He said:

Mr. Untermyer describes the circular I which I wrote and which has been distributed tonight as scurrilous, vicious, and untruthful. You will read it and judge for yourselves. If it is untruthful, let him or his committee point out in what respect. I am wholly responsible for it, and I reiterate its statements now and here.

Is Judge Seabury's political career correctly stated in that circular? Has he veered in his political associations with every change in the political wind as I have asserted? Did he or did he not last year, as the candidate of the Progressive Party, on a platform pledged to the recall of Judges and judicial decisions, indecently abuse the Court of Appeals, to the honor of a seat in which he was then and is now aspiring?

Let us at least, before it is too late, save that court from the baneful influence of Tammany and Hearst and all that they mean.

Seth Low made a short speech in which he praised District Attorney Whitman very highly, and said that the greatest burst of activity Gov. Glynn had ever shown was his activity in confining District Attorney Whitman's search for grafters to the County of New York.

Ex-United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham discussed national issues, and charged that the Democratic Administration had shown wilder extravaganse in the last two years than any government in the history of the world.

WHITMAN GOES UP STATE.

Addressed Nine Meetings in Brooklyn After Main Speech.

Following his speech at the Durland Riding Academy, District Attorney Whitman made an automobile tour of Brooklyn which he ended just in time to catch his train at 12:30 P. M. for the second lap of his up-State tour. He addressed good-sized crowds at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Cuyler Streets; Liederkranz Hall, 152 Manhattan Avenue; Palm Garden, Hamburg and Greene Avenues; Arcadia Hall, Halsey Street, near Broadway; Congress Hall, Atlantic and Vermont Avenues; Gallagher Hall, Washington Avenue, near Dean Street; Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue; Long Island Business College, 143 South Eighth Street, and the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Club, 2,431 Church Avenue.

He will speak today in Northern New York with a night meeting at Ogdensburg, and will end the week's trip with meetings at Rhinecliff, Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Mt. Vernon on Saturday night.

COLONEL WHACKS BOSSES.

"We Are Not Hitting Soft," He Tells Pennsylvania Audiences.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 26.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt today started a four-day tour of Pennsylvania in behalf of the Progressive State candidates with a call to voters for the overthrow of corrupt political machines as the one vital need of national politics. The Colonel made eighteen set speeches and a number of extemporaneous talks at overflow meetings today. Col. Roosevelt virtually served notice in his speech at Pottsville that he was in the race for the Presidency in 1916. Taking up the complaint of the Progressives regarding the Taft nomination at the Chicago 1912 convention, Col. Roosevelt denounced Senator Penrose and his "reactionary Republican allies."

"I told them that if they swindled me then," he said, "I would not take it lying down. I always believe that a man should never hit if he can avoid it. But never hit soft. We are not hitting soft."

Clenching his fist, Col. Roosevelt denounced the delegates to that convention as criminals of the worst type, who more deserved the striped suits of the penitentiary than many hardened criminal offenders.

Col. Roosevelt, in his speech tonight, said that Senator Penrose would not dare place a just compensation law on the statute books of the State or nation because his masters and employers who helped him with their money to break into the United States Senate would not permit him to do so.

Replying to the Republican assertion that the election of Penrose was necessary to put Pennsylvania back on the industrial map of the nation, Col. Roosevelt said:

"If you put Penrose back in any forlorn hope of putting Pennsylvania on the map you will find that it will put Pennsylvania back."

RELIGIOUS ISSUE FACTOR AT BUFFALO

Guardians of Liberty, Fighting Glynn as Catholic, Indorse Whitman and Mixed Ticket.

SAY THEY NUMBER 34,000

Republican Leaders Not Pleased at Indorsement—Both Old Parties Claim Erie County.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—With election only a week off, the outcome in Erie County is greatly in doubt. On the strength of the favorable impression made by District Attorney Charles S. Whitman at the immense meeting he addressed here last Saturday night, the Republican leaders claim the county by 6,000. The Democrats assert that Erie will give Gov. Martin H. Glynn a plurality of from 3,000 to 5,000.

With three parties in the field contending for State and local offices, with William Sulzer an active candidate, who has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of a host of voters here by urging that his impeachment and removal from the Governor's office a little more than a year ago were due entirely to his warfare on Tammany Hall corruption; and with John A. Hennessy a potent force in this locality, many puzzling elements enter into the present situation in Erie County. To render that situation even more complicated and perplexing, the religious issue raised against Gov. Glynn on account of his being a Roman Catholic has received such formidable backing here that it has forged to the foreground as perhaps the most important factor in the Erie campaign.

Organization against Gov. Glynn on religious lines has been a feature in the campaign in many other localities which the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has visited in his tour of the political centres of the State. But nearly everywhere the political leaders have professed to regard the activities of this order launched against the Democratic standard bearer as of merely secondary importance. Not so in Erie. Here it is the foremost topic of discussion, not only at the political headquarters, but with the man in the street.

Enrolled voters in Erie County today received in their mail a circular containing a list of candidates on the State and local tickets which had been indorsed by the Guardians of Liberty. This secret organization is in the field to combat Gov. Glynn for the reason that he is a Roman Catholic. The list contained the names of only two Democratic candidates. District Attorney Whitman heads the list. This caused universal surprise, because the movement in Erie County was started by Jay W. Forrest, a disgruntled Democrat from Albany County, who is, or was, a stanch supporter of William Sulzer.

The Guardian Ticket.

Here is the list of candidates on the State ticket which received the indorsement of the Guardians of Liberty:

Governor—Charles S. Whitman, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor—Chauncey J. Hamlin, (Prog.)
Secretary of State—John R. Clements, (Prog.)
Controller—Eugene M. Travis, (Rep.)
Treasurer—Homer S. Cail, (Prog.)
Attorney General—E. R. Woodbury, (Rep.)
State Engineer—Frank M. Williams, (Rep.)
Associate Judge Court of Appeals—Samuel S. Seabury, (Dem.)
United States Senate—James W. Wadsworth, (Rep.)
Delegates at Large Constitutional Convention—Oscar S. Straus, (Prog.); Louis Marshall, (Rep.); George W. Wickersham, (Rep.); William M. Berri, (Rep.); Henry L. Stimson, (Rep.); Seth Low, (Rep.); Herbert Parsons, (Rep.); William Hamlin Childs, (Prog.); A. R. Clearwater, (Rep.); Edgar Brackett, (Rep.); Homer D. Call, (Prog.); Jacob Gould Schurmann, (Rep.); Adolph J. Rodenbeck, (Rep.); John Lord O'Brian, (Rep.); Charles H. Young, (Rep.)

The only local candidate on the Democratic ticket to receive the indorsement of the Guardians is William P. Greiner, who wants to be Senator from the Fiftieth District. All the other candidates indorsed are either Republicans, Progressives, or Prohibitionists.

What has brought the religious issue into such prominence in Erie County just now is the fact that this city was the scene of a meeting at which delegates representing the various chapters of the secret anti-Glynn organization in western New York took action on the candidates. The meeting lasted almost eighteen hours. Although every effort has been made to guard the proceedings from publicity Progressive leaders here have learned that the meeting at first indorsed Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive candidate for Governor, and then reversed itself and indorsed Mr. Whitman on the ground that a vote for Whitman was the surest method of defeating Glynn.

William Sulzer, whose friends are credited with being factors in the present movement to place the Guardians of Liberty on a militant basis in a political way, made a special trip from New York to Buffalo to attend the meeting. He twice presented himself at the door of the hall, but each time was refused admittance.

The organization claims a membership of 34,000 in Erie County. Nearly every Protestant church has organized a unit, supposed to have a membership of 125.

Republican Leaders Uneasy.

The Republican leaders are not altogether satisfied that the indorsement of Mr. Whitman by the Guardians of Liberty is going to prove an unmixed blessing. Already they have heard murmurs among Republicans of Catholic faith. One of the leaders told THE TIMES correspondent tonight that he was afraid the Whitman indorsement on religious grounds would prove a two-edged sword. The racial and religious issue, brought into the campaign in Erie, it is admitted, might alienate the support of Irish Catholic Republicans from Mr. Whitman.

"I regret that this issue should have been brought in," said Fred B. Greiner, the Republican leader of Erie County, tonight. "It is un-American. We had nothing to do with getting the indorsement of Mr. Whitman. The fact that a majority of the candidates indorsed are Progressives may possibly be some indication as to the identity of those who engineered the movement."

Chauncey J. Hamlin, the Bull Moose leader of Erie County, disclaimed any responsibility for the action of the meeting, which indorsed him as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor but failed to indorse the leader of the Progressive fight in the State.

"They threw a sop to us Progressives, but they indorsed Republican candidates for all important offices," said Mr. Hamlin. "The Republicans plainly are the beneficiaries of the action taken by the meeting, which indorsed their candidate for Governor. I may have some statement of a very definite nature in this connection in a day or two, but I do not care to say anything now."

The registration in Erie County was larger this year than ever before. The fact that the new commission charter for Buffalo will be passed upon at the coming election may have stimulated interest. All three big parties are working at high pressure. The Progressives are holding a larger number of meetings than the two older parties together.

The estimates of Sulzer's vote in Erie run as high as 10,000.

The Congressional representation from Erie County is made up of three Democrats. It is predicted that this year's election will result in the choice of two Republicans and one Democrat. The three Senators from Erie are Democrats. The Republicans expect to replace two Senators with Republicans and to win in five out of the nine Assembly Districts in Erie County.

Two Democrats are expecting much from the visit here of Gov. Glynn tomorrow. The three biggest halls in Buffalo have been hired for the Glynn meetings.

QUIGG CASES AN ISSUE.

Gov. Glynn's Headquarters Asks Questions of Whitman.

At Gov. Glynn's headquarters, in the Vanderbilt Hotel, this typewritten statement regarding the Whitman-Quigg issue was given out yesterday:

"Mr. Whitman's handling for publication of the very important Quigg issue of this campaign shows a mind not entirely frank. He cites the fact that Mr. Quigg appeared on record in only three out of 76,000 cases that have passed through the District Attorney's office in his administration. Aside from the winning of these three cases, which would be known in baseball parlance as 1,000 per cent., Mr. Whitman knows very well that this is no record at all of Mr. Quigg's activities in his office.

"In cases that Mr. Quigg has been most interested in, like traction cases, Mr. Whitman, knowing Mr. Quigg's methods as well as he does, and as intimately as he does, must think the public very gullible to believe that Mr. Quigg's activities are circumscribed by his public appearances.

"Mr. Whitman's associate on the Republican ticket, Mr. James L. Wells, candidate for State Treasurer, will testify, and did testify, that Mr. Quigg's principal activities in the Metropolitan traction matters were secret.

"A year ago Mr. Whitman told Col. Theodore Roosevelt that he had always fought Quigg. He does not make such a statement in public. He simply avoids the issue.

"The question is, has not Mr. Quigg been Mr. Whitman's closest adviser in the last three years? Has he not been the supervisor of all Mr. Whitman's political activities and manipulations? Has he not been the inspiration and the connecting link of the financial forces backing Mr. Whitman's campaign?"

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evgs. at 8 | 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50, Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way.
TONIGHT AT 8:10 EXPERIENCE
LYRIC Beginning THURS. NIGHT Seats Now.
Play of Kentucky Mountains 25c (Gallery) to $2.00. Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
THE BATTLE CRY
44TH ST. Theatre OPENS Tomorrow Evening
Extra Mat. Elec. Day. The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO
William Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Election Day Mat. Tuesday. Nov. 3.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
THE PLAY WITH A PURPOSE.
SHUBERT Thea., Ev. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w 1.50
MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK
Extra Mat., Elec. Day.
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.
Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day 2:30
Whiteside in 'MR. WU'
Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45; Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. and 8th Ave.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TOMORROW—$1.00
It's A Whale!
LIFE
The Critics Say It Is the Biggest Thing New York Ever Saw.
Line at Box Office Yesterday Never Broke. Get Seats Now for Election Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Eve.
500 Orchestra Seats at $1.00.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th Evs. at 8.
MAT. TODAY
Best Orch. Seats, $1.00 and $1.50
ELEANOR BROWN One of the 80 Beauties in a Furore of Fun and Frolic.
The Winter Garden's Greatest Triumph.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON and Company of 125, including BERNARD GRANVILLE.
Matinee Election Day.
OWING TO SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
Two QUIROGA Concerts
Next Friday & Sunday Afternoons at 3 at THE SHUBERT THEATRE.
48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elec. Day.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.
Comedy Hit of New York & London Season! 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. Last Week
CONSEQUENCES
Mon. Eve., Nov. 2 Seats Thursday.
MARIE TEMPEST Extra Mat. Elec. Day. in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy.
"MARY GOES FIRST."
39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. Week
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15 Last $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. Week
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith
TUES. EVE., Nov. 3. (Seats Thurs.) SUZI
LEW FIELDS (Inc.) Presents
With Jose Collins CONNIE EDISS, LEW HEARN and Tom MacNaughton
PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., Elec. Day 2:15
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including "Little Face," "a bare-legged scream."—Herald.
CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. Extra Mat. Election Day.
Under Cover
Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Prices. Mats. Today & Thurs. 25 & 50c.
"TOO MANY COOKS" with FRANK CRAVEN.
THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Election Day
WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:10.
LAST 5 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
With ANN MURDOCK.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURSDAY
ELSIE FERGUSON in "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Election Day at 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. & Nov. 3.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Election Day
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
A LAUGHING RIOT
FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway.
Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) Saturday & Election Day.
TWIN BEDS
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Nov. 3d.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat. 25-50c
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY."
CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Nov. 3.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Election Day.
AT 8 SHARP
"THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE"
I. N. Patter's Dramatization of Chas. Dickens' DAVID COPPERFIELD.
PARK Phone Col. 9 5 9 9 Columbus Circle. Mt. Tom'w, Sa. Elec. Evs. 8:10
Mrs. Patrick Campbell in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"
ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Nov. 3.
"THE GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.
Miracle Man"
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Nov. 3.
"KICK IN"
A Play of New York Life by Willard Mack, with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.
BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149 St., nr. 3rd Ave.
Evgs. 25c to $1.00. Mat. Tomorrow 25c. & 50c.
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
OPERA TICKETS Telephone 4180 Greeley. Subscriptions for Metropolitan Opera House bought and exchanged. Jacobs Ticket Office, Broadway and 38th St.
SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-15. Now on sale at HULLMAN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone 5617—Rector.
MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. Today. BURLESQUE. CRACKER-JACKS
New Amsterdam Theatre West 42d St., Near B'way.
BEGINNING MONDAY NOV. 2d THURSDAY. KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT A New Musical Comedy PAPA'S DARLING
Music, Ivan Caryll. Book & Lyrics, Harry B. Smith.
ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 8:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3098 Bryant.
NEXT SAT. NIGHT—RESERVE SEATS NOW
MR. AND MRS. VERNON CASTLE
AMERICA'S GREATEST SOCIETY DANCERS.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Tomorrow Eve. 8:15
—SEATS NOW SELLING—
ROSE STAHL in A New Comedy, A PERFECT LADY.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. Thurs., Oct. 29 Broadway. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Adele Blood IN A NEW PLAY J. C. DRUM "MILADY'S BOUDOIR"
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Election Day.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING
BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elec't'n Day
DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Elec. Day.
THE SALAMANDER By OWEN JOHNSON.
WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c
Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25, 50, 75c. Mat. Sat. 25, 50, 75
PEG O' MY HEART
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Nov. 3 at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN
Rose Gardens Theatre 52d St., 2, 3:30, 8 & 9:30 P. M.
Submarine Motion Picture Sensation, THIRTY LEAGUES Under the Sea 10:30 A. M.
Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
B'way Rose Gardens, B'way, 52d St. 3 P.M. to 1 A.M.
DANCING, DINING, CABARET DE LUXE.
Admission Free till 9 P. M.
AEOLIAN HALL Ent. W. 43d St. TONIGHT at 8:30 Violin Recital
Maud Powell,
Seats $2 to 75c, at Box Office, Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'y Steinway Piano Used.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c. GEO. T. STALLINGS, Mr. & Mrs. Carter De Haven, Louise Dresser, Dolly & Brown, Emma Carus, others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. ADELINE GENEE, Brice & King, Whiting & Burt, Franklyn Ardell & Co., others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Fall Festival ALL STAR BILL
ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 3:30 to 3 A.M.
JARDIN DE DANSE
EVELYN NESBIT (MRS. "HAW")
Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass & Clifton Webb, others.
AEOLIAN HALL Thurs. Eve., Oct. 29, at 8:15. Song Recital Miss CAROLINE Hudson-Alexander
50c. to $2. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.
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